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TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

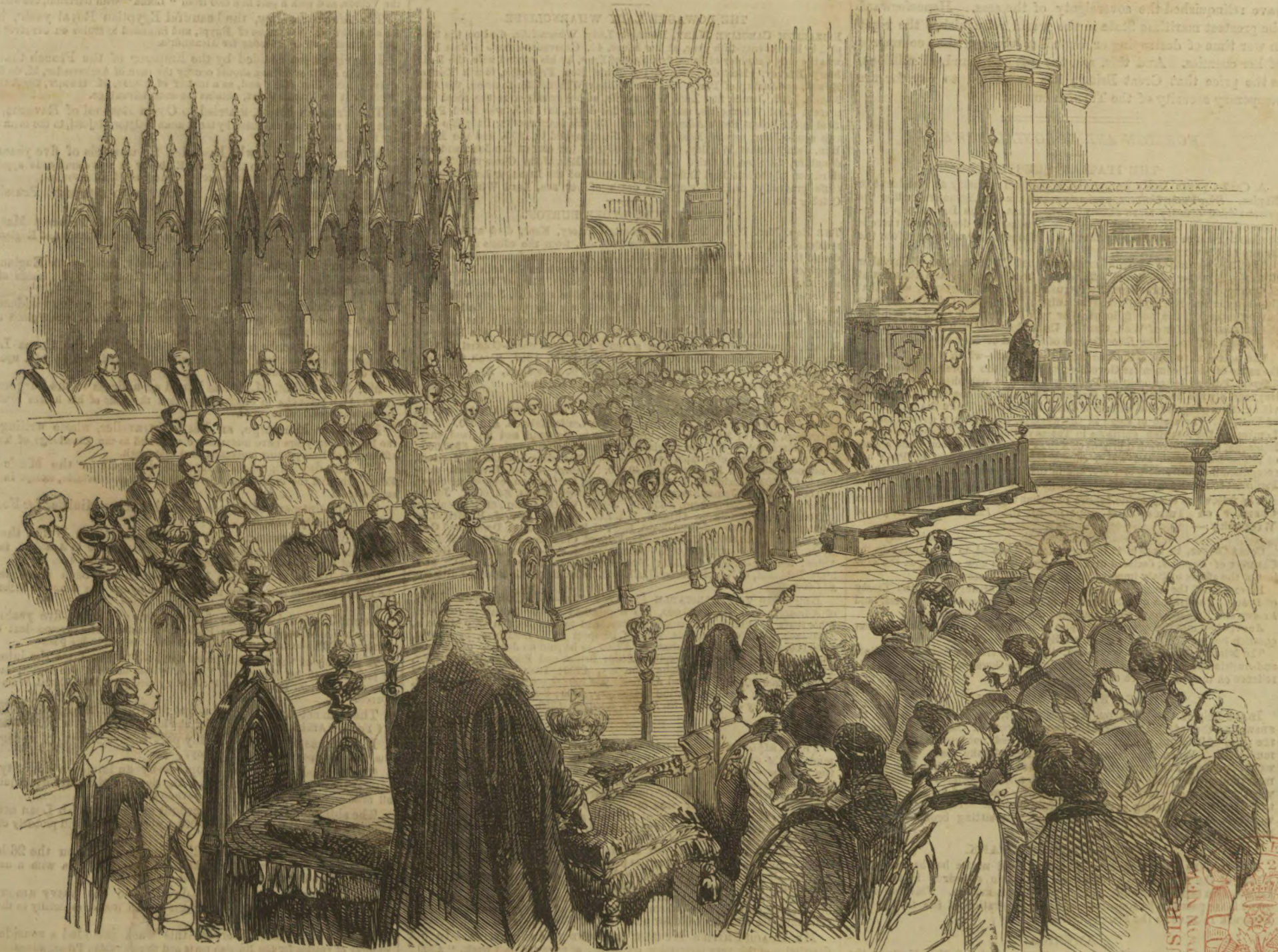
## THE DEBATES ON THE PEACE.

THE Peace, which Austria planned, which France insisted upon, and which the British people somewhat sulkily acquiesced in, has been discussed in both Houses of Parliament. The result in each case was the same. An amendment to the Address was hinted at in the Lords, and threatened in the Commons; but in neither House did those who expressed dissatisfaction go the length of embodying it in a formal resolution. Yet although both Houses unanimously voted the Address of Congratulation to her Majesty on the termination of the war, and on the terms of the Peace which were made for, and not by, the British people, it must have been as obvious to the Ministry as it will be to the country that there was an under current of regret and disquietude in the whole discussion. The Lords and Commons felt themselves bound to accept the Peace, and to appear to be satisfied with it. To have expressed a desire for the continuance of a desolating war would have been wicked and unchristian on the part of a great nation speaking through its representatives. To have expressed much joy for a peace in the conquering of which Great Britain has had so small a share, and which has been forced upon us by our Allies, was too bitter a pill for the legislative palate; and so the Address was voted unanimously, but without enthusiasm; as a matter of necessity, and not of free will; as a duty imposed by the judgment, in which the feelings and the

heart had no share; a thing in which the reason acquiesced, but against which the instinct revolted.

Whilst admitting to the fullest extent the ability, the energy, and the patriotism of Lord Palmerston, and the immense services which he rendered to his country in accepting office in the dark days of adversity and discouragement, and in retrieving in a few short months the disastrous mismanagement of two preceding years, the British people would be unworthy of their own history and of their own future, if they did not feel to some extent disappointed with a peace which is neither as broad in its terms nor as firmly secured as the interests of Europe demand. There has been, from the outbreak of hostilities, a misunderstanding between the British people and the Governments of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston on the real objects of the war. Mr. Sidney Herbert put the case very clearly in the debate of Tuesday evening. "What they had to consider," he said, "was—first, did the treaty obtain the objects for which we originally commenced the war; and, secondly, did it bear a just relation to the success which we had obtained in the war?" To the first question Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and others who have been, or aspire to be, Ministers of the Crown, reply in the affirmative. To the second question the same persons give the same reply, and not without a certain degree of pride and satisfaction. The people of Great Britain join in the reply, but do not participate in the pride or the satisfaction. On the

contrary, they express dissatisfaction because they were not allowed to achieve the greater success to which they had made up their minds, and for which they had made all the preparations, in order that thereafter they might have been consulted on the terms of a peace that might have borne, as Mr. Sidney Herbert phrases it, "a just relation" to their victories. Mr. Sidney Herbert is satisfied with his first proposition, and must, therefore, be satisfied with the second, which springs from it. But here lies the gist of the whole discrepancy between the governing classes and the people in relation to this matter. The governing classes went unwillingly to war and confined themselves strictly to the question of Turkey. The people went willingly to war, and did not confine their hopes and their wishes to the independence of Turkey. From the very first, and long before statesmen and diplomatists had reluctantly accepted the necessity of declaring war, the British nation desired an opportunity for the effectual repression of Russian ambition in Europe and in Asia—in the Black Sea, and in the Baltic, in the Danubian provinces, and throughout Central Europe and its petty despotisms, which are only enabled to confront and overawe their discontented subjects by the favour of the Czars. The Government went to war with a predetermination to bear as lightly as possible upon the enemy. The people went to war as a people should, with the determination to conquer, and to do as much mischief as possible—not or the sake of war, or victory and glory; but in order that such



THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS (LORD AUCKLAND) PREACHING THE THANKSGIVING SERMON, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BEFORE THE HOUSE OF PEERS, ON SUNDAY LAST.—(SEE PAGE 510.)





a blow might be struck at the unrighteous aggressor as would secure and guarantee peace for a hundred years. The Government has not been disappointed in its very moderate expectations; but the people, having had higher views, and sounder philosophy, has not shared the comfortable feeling of men in power. No guarantees for the observance of this imperfect treaty has been taken from Russia. There is a treaty, but there is no security whatever except parchment for the fulfilment of its contracts and stipulations; and for this treaty, without security, Great Britain has had, or will have, to pay about one hundred millions sterling. Even Lord Palmerston admits that he has no other security than the "assurance" of Count Orloff that the Emperor will not build at Nicolaieff—where there is to be no Consul to watch his doings—any other ships of war than those which he is allowed to have by the treaty. What will this "assurance" be worth when the present or any future Emperor of Russia shall think it advisable to set it at naught, and to prepare in secret, in a place that shall be as hermetically sealed against prying eyes as Sebastopol was before the present war, as many gun-boats as he can float down the estuary into the Black Sea, for a *coup de main* on Constantinople? We are afraid not much.

It is true that this country might have been ignominiously beaten by the war, because of its unpreparedness, and of the lukewarmness of those to whom it had confided its destinies. To have preserved it from such a catastrophe is something of which a Government may be proud. But should war break out again in a few years—as it may do, for all that the Treaty of Paris contains to prevent it—even this moderate degree of praise will not be accorded to the statesmen whose reputations have now emerged with such apparent credit from the ordeal of Parliamentary discussion.

There are four great parties to the Paris Treaty, and only two of them can be said to be satisfied;—Austria, which detested the war, and had neither the courage nor the means to take that part in it which honour and prudence dictated; and France, which fought it out bravely to a certain point, when her own objects were attained, and when, to have carried it further, might have rendered her people impatient of extra taxation, and would assuredly have enabled her maritime ally to have rivalled, if not eclipsed elsewhere, the splendid achievement that adds the name of the Malakoff to the victorious banners of the Bonapartes. These Powers are satisfied. We shall rejoice if they have reason to continue so, and if the peace be as durable as they wish it, and as every friend of humanity must desire. Russia is not likely to be satisfied; and Great Britain (speaking of the people, not of the Government) has misgivings which, with the usual slowness but sureness of the Saxon mind, will take time to ripen into more positive conviction. We have no guarantee for peace; and in the wars that may arise out of the treaty—and it is as noteworthy as it is deplorable that all our wars arise from treaties, and that every treaty to which we are a party is sooner or later the cause of a war—we have relinquished the sovereignty of the seas. Henceforward the greatest maritime State in the world relinquishes the right in war time of destroying or impeding the maritime commerce of her enemies. And this, and the loss of a hundred millions, is the price that Great Britain has consented to pay for the temporary security of the Turkish empire.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Genoa paper lately announced a political amnesty as imminent in Naples. The Paris *Univers*, professing to have intelligence regarding the priest-ridden country more authentic than that of the Italian paper, indignantly repels the calumny on King Bomba, and denies that there is the least pretence for affirming that he is about to lay aside or soften the terrors of his vengeance.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, after stating that the resignation of Chevalier Cibrario, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted, and that Count di Cavour has been provisionally entrusted with that portfolio, adds that this resignation has no political meaning; that General de la Marmora having returned, the portfolio of War will be restored to him, and that the present Minister of War, General Durando, will resume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The *Risorgimento* of the 2nd of May says:—

The note—or, to give it the true name, the protest—which Count Cavour, in the name of the Piedmontese Government, sent to the representatives of the different Powers before quitting Paris, will soon be published. It insists, in language always becoming, but firm and energetic, on the necessity of providing efficaciously for the welfare of Italy, if they truly desire the tranquillity of Europe. The state of siege in the duchies, the military government in Lombardy, the Austrian garrisons in Tuscany, the foreign occupation in the Romagna, the over-crowded prisons of Naples and Sicily—all constitute a state of things not natural, and which cannot last. The Congress of Paris has recognised the misfortunes of Italy, and in that European Congress the right of Piedmont to speak for Italy has been recognised.

The following telegraphic report of what took place in the Sardinian Chamber on Tuesday last appears in the *Indépendance Belge* of Wednesday:—

Turin, May 6.

Count Cavour, in answer to interpellations addressed to him to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the negotiations now pending on the subject of the affairs of Italy imposed upon him a great reserve.

He explained the moral and material advantages arising out of the Treaty of Peace. The Italian question has been brought before the Congress, and France and England have frankly adopted the views of Piedmont.

Austria had met the question by a plea of not discussing it, but the Italian question has not the less become now a European question.

The Minister declared, in conclusion, that the relations between Sardinia and Austria had not improved. The Piedmontese Government placed its sole reliance on the omnipotence of public opinion.

##### THE PRESS OF BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Chambers, on Wednesday last, the Foreign Minister, in answering the interpellation on the recent speech of Count Walewski on the press of Belgium, replied that that speech had not been officially communicated. When that communication should take place, the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all Governments, firmly maintaining the rights of a constitutional and independent country. It was further asked whether any foreign Power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the press in Belgium. The Minister said he would answer with one word—"Never." The sitting broke up amidst immense cheering and enthusiasm.

##### AMERICA AND DENMARK.

Advices have been received at Hamburg, and notice has been officially given, of the expected arrival of an American squadron in the Elbe, Copenhagen being mentioned as the ultimate destination. This important event is supposed to be connected with the expiration of the treaty with Denmark relative to the Sound dues.

##### AMERICA.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, only about twelve hours later than the *Cambria*, Royal Mail steam-ship, which had left New York on the 23rd.

The New York journals repeat the announcement received last week respecting the sequestration of the church property in Mexico. They also attenuate the importance of the defeat sustained by Walker's filibusters under Schlessinger, which they affirm, though signal, never appeared decisive. Later advices from Nicaragua, however, leave no doubt as to Colonel Schlessinger's defeat by the Costa Ricans. He was to be tried by court-martial for treason and cowardice. Walker, with 700 men, was marching to meet the Costa Ricans, who are said to be countenanced by France and England.

In the United States' Senate, on the 18th ult., resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North American provinces to enjoy the benefits of the patent laws on the same footing as American citizens, were adopted.

In the United States' Senate joint resolutions affirming the jurisdiction of the United States over newly-discovered islands of the sea, and vesting the right of property in guano deposits upon said islands in the original discoverers and their heirs, were offered and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The debate on the Kansas question was continued.

In the House, the Senate Bill making appropriations for fortifications was laid on the table by a large majority, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

A violent nor'easter prevailed throughout the 21st ult., causing considerable damage to property. Burton's theatre was unroofed, as were also several churches and other buildings in the city and suburbs. The number of awnings, fences, and trees demolished by the gale is incalculable. The storm extended over a vast region of country.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

R. M. FOX, ESQ., M.P.



MR. RICHARD MAXWELL FOX, of Fox Hall, co. Longford, M.P., D.L., who died at St. Leonards on the 26th ult., was the eldest son of the Rev. Francis Fox, of Fox Hall, co. Longford. He was born on the 6th of March, 1816, and married, 1835, Susan Amelia, second daughter of Admiral Sir J. W. Halsted, G.C.B., by his wife Emma Mary, elder daughter of the great Admiral Edward first Viscount Exmouth. Mr. Fox was educated at Winchester School and University College, Oxford. He was first returned to Parliament for the county Longford in 1847. His politics were Liberal. The family of Fox is of great antiquity in Ireland. The family seat, Fox Hall, was purchased by Sir Nathaniel Fox in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Through his grandmother Lady Anne Maxwell, daughter of Barry, second Earl of Farnham, Mr. Fox claimed Royal descent.

WILBRAHAM EGERTON, ESQ., OF TATTON PARK, CHESHIRE.

THIS gentleman, one of the first Commoners in England, was the eldest son of the late William Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton and Withenshaw, by his second wife, Mary, second daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., of Rode and Lathom. He was born on the 1st of September, 1781, and succeeded his father the 17th April, 1806. He represented Cheshire, on Tory principles, for nineteen years in Parliament, and he served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1808. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yeomanry Cavalry and Local Militia of, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Chester. He married, the 11th of January, 1806, his first cousin, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere House, Yorkshire, and by her leaves issue five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are in the present Parliament—viz., William Tatton, the eldest, who is M.P. for Cheshire, and Edward Christopher, a barrister, who is M.P. for Macclesfield. Mr. Wilbraham Egerton died on the 25th ult.

##### THE DOWAGER LADY WHARNCLIFFE.

ELIZABETH CAROLINE MARY, Dowager Lady Wharnccliffe, died on the 23rd ult., in her seventy-fifth year, at her house, 45, Grosvenor-street. This lady was the only daughter of John, first Earl of Erne, by his second wife, the Lady Mary Hervey, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Frederick, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry. Elizabeth, Lady Wharnccliffe, married, the 30th March, 1799, James, first Lord Wharnccliffe, whose grandson is the third and present Lord Wharnccliffe, and who, at his death, in 1845, was Lord Privy Seal in Sir Robert Peel's Administration. By this marriage her Ladyship had two sons—John, second Lord Wharnccliffe, who died in 1855, and the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder of the city of London; and one daughter, Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. John Chetwynd Talbot, third son of the late Earl Talbot. The health of the Dowager Lady Wharnccliffe gradually declined since the death of her son, Lord Wharnccliffe, in October last.

##### THE HON. MRS. RYDER BURTON.

THE Hon. Mrs. Ryder Burton, of Dunstall Priory, Kent, died at her town residence, 15, Park-square East, on the 26th ult., from the effects of an accidental fall in her drawing-room. This lady, Anna Maria, fourth and youngest daughter of Randall, thirteenth Baron Dunsany, was born the 10th Nov., 1787, and married, first, the 11th Aug., 1803, Philip Roche, Esq., of Donore, county Kildare, by whom, who died in 1814, she had issue one son, John, a Major in the 2nd Life Guards, and two daughters, who are the present Lady Trimleston and the Dowager Lady Louth. She married, secondly, the 1st July, 1822, Rear-Admiral Ryder Burton, R.N., K.C.H., son of the late Bishop of Killala, by whom she leaves issue one son, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. S. Plunkett Burton, who married, the 14th September, 1853, Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of J. S. W. S. Erie Drax, Esq., M.P., of Charborough Park, Dorset, and Ellerton Abbey, Yorkshire.

**WILLS.**—The will of the Right Hon. Lord Boston was sworn under £20,000 personality. The Hon. William Leslie Melville, £10,000. John Ferguson, Esq., of North Britain, proved both in Scotland and England, there being personality within the province of Canterbury amounting to £350,000; there are numerous charitable bequests. Don Francisco Luciano de Marrieta, wine-merchant, Old Bond-street, £140,000. Robert Wilson, Liverpool, merchant, £50,000. Richard J. Neville, of Llanely, Carmarthen, copper-merchant, £40,000. Henry James Stevens, of Durham-lodge, Bucks, £30,000. Joseph Laundry, Esq., of Tottenham, £35,000. James W. Ogle, Esq., of Beckenham, £25,000. Major Charles Grissell, H.E.I.C., £6000. Rev. J. B. Belton, of Cheltenham, £12,000. John Alcock, Esq., of Burton Cloose, Derby, and Connaught-place, £45,000. John Reeves, Esq., of Clapham, £40,000. William Byton, of Somers-town, £25,000. Thomas Joyce, ship-owner, £16,000. George Anton, Jermyn-street, £14,000; Mrs. Ann Yates, of Kent, £30,000. Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Norfolk-crescent, £12,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Pulteney, £14,000.

**BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**—William Evans, Esq., of Allestree, personality, £250,000, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, and to the London City Missions, £100 each. William Stephens, Esq., of Prospect Hill, Berkshire, personality, £200,000, has bequeathed to charities £2200, to be paid on decease of wife, as follows:—Royal Berkshire Hospital, £500; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Parent Church Missionary Society, £200; Irish Church Missionary Society, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; Green Girls' Charity School, Reading, £200; Reading Medical Dispensary, £200; Sunday School in connection with Trinity Church and St. Mary's, Reading, £200.

**THE TRIAL OF W. PALMER.**—At present no alteration has been made in the day appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench for the trial of the prisoner—namely, Wednesday next, the 14th of May; but it is said that an application will be made to postpone the case to the Monday following, when the whole of the ordinary business will have been disposed of. The prisoner was brought to London on Sunday, in the charge of the deputy governor of Stafford gaol, and one of the turnkeys; and he was delivered to Mr. Weatherhead, the governor of Newgate, in due form, under the order of the Court of Queen's Bench. Every arrangement was made to keep the fact of the arrival of the prisoner a secret, and no one was aware of it but the persons immediately concerned in the matter. He appears remarkably healthy, and does not seem to have at all suffered from the imprisonment and the anxiety he must have undergone. He was placed in the usual ward appropriated to untried criminals of his class, and he will, of course, be allowed every proper facility to communicate with his solicitor until the period of his trial.

**MR. ROACH SMITH'S MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES.**—In our description of this very interesting collection, at page 488, last week, "£300" is misprinted for £3000.

Last week a child was registered at the superintendent registrar's office in the several Christian names of "Walter Alma Peace Inkerman."

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince have made a donation of £100 in aid of the funds of the model establishment of baths and wash-houses in Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

The ceremony of the churaching of the French Empress was performed on the 30th ult., at the Tuileries, in accordance in all respects with the programme some time since published, with this only modification, that her Majesty remained during the whole of the ceremony in an easy-chair moving on rollers.

There is some talk of an intended visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin. It is said that Prince Frederick William will bring a pressing invitation to her Majesty to be present at the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Prince Regent of Baden in September next.

The Archduke, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, will visit Paris in June. It is also said, on credible authority, that arrangements will be made in the course of the summer for an interview between the young Emperor and Napoleon III.

Baron de Brunnow, on a special mission from the Emperor Alexander II., had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last, to announce the accession of his Imperial Majesty to the throne of Russia. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon.

The Spanish papers say that the Emperor of Russia will shortly recognise Queen Isabella, and that the Marquis del Duero will probably be nominated Spanish Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded £50 towards the expenses incurred lately in repairing the fine old parish church of Llanbellig, in the county of Carnarvon.

It is said that before his departure for Russia, to attend the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, the Count de Morny will be raised to the dignity of Prince of the Empire.

The King of Wurtemberg arrived in Paris on the 2nd instant. His Majesty travels under the name of Baron de Teck. On the following day his Majesty paid a visit to Prince Jerome.

The Marquis of Dalhousie took his departure from Malta on the 20th ult., on board her Majesty's steam-frigate *Tribune*.

The French Empress received in her apartments the congratulations of Count Orloff and the Grand Vizier Ali Pacha, and afterwards those of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies.

General Prim was married in Paris on Saturday morning, at the Madeleine, to Mlle. Gonzales, of Aguerro, a young lady of Mexican birth, who brings to the General a dowry of seven millions of francs.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and suite, arrived in London on Tuesday night, by the express train of the South-Eastern Railway.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is at present too unwell to undertake the projected journey to Germany.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, cousin of the Emperor, has passed through Besançon, from Nice, on her way to Baden. It is expected that her Royal Highness will shortly visit Paris, to be present at the baptism of the Prince Imperial.

Mr. Grenville Berkeley, who has lately resigned the representation of Cheltenham, will also resign his appointment at the Poor-law Board, upon accepting the seat at the Board of Customs, vacated by Mr. George Daws on his death.

The King of Prussia has returned from Berlin to Dresden. A grand gala dinner was to be given at Court to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Alexander.

Count Orloff, on the occasion of officially notifying to the Emperor Napoleon the accession of the Emperor Alexander II., has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

It is said that the Marquis of Westminster has purchased Bouldsworth Castle of the executors of the late Mr. Crallan, for £150,000. That gentleman acquired it some years ago for £120,000, and it is stated that the entire rental from that time to this has been expended in improvements on the domain.

An Imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg, announces that the coronation of the Emperor will take place at Moscow, in August.

At a concert given by M. Carlolus, the Belgian Minister in Lisbon, the King of Portugal sang the *soneto* of Mercadante, an air of Verdi's in the *Vèpres*, and took a part in a duo from "Linda" with Bartolini, the baritone.

The *Mustapha Bey*, the beautiful Egyptian Royal yacht, built for a nephew of the Pacha of Egypt, and intended to cruise on the river Nile, left Southampton on Tuesday for Alexandria.

It having been decided by the Emperor of the French that the diplomatic agent at Vienna should occupy the rank of Ambassador, M. de Bourqueney gets that step; and, as a matter of course, M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister at the French Court, obtains the same advantage.

The Princess Murat, married to Count Rasponi of Ravenna, has just had a monument executed by the Roman sculptor, Gajassi, to the memory of her father King Joachim.

M. Charles Baudin, who has filled for upwards of five years the post of principal secretary to the French Embassy in this country, is appointed to the first secretaryship of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Prince Charles, the King's brother, is to represent Prussia at the Czar's coronation.

Prince Oscar of Sweden (the suitor to the Princess Mary of Cambridge) was to embark at Carlscrona, on his visit to France and England, on the 10th inst. (to-day).

President Roberts, who, with his family, returns to England in the *Niger*, has resigned the government of Liberia into the hands of Mr. Benson, the newly-appointed President.

The French Rear-Admiral Penaud has taken up his residence in Malta for three months, in order to superintend the transit of the French troops on their return to France from the Crimea.

Count Montalembert has been authorised by the Corps Legislatif to print and put into circulation the speech delivered by him upon the affair of the electoral bulletins.

Mr. F. R. West, M.P., has issued an address to the burgesses of the Denbigh boroughs in which he says that the state of his health renders it incumbent upon him to retire.

M. Victor Monpargo, an Eastern traveller, whose writings for the last sixteen years have materially contributed to the knowledge of Turkish affairs which Europe now possesses, died last week.

On Monday night M. Kossuth lectured in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, and the crowd was so great as to be uncomfortable, except in "reserved seats."

The appointment of Prince Gortschakoff as Minister for Foreign Affairs is officially published.

The *Nation* announces that Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the late proprietor of that paper, is to receive a present of £10,000 in Australia, for the purpose of giving him a qualification to enter the Legislature.

The Collar of the Golden Fleece which has been presented to the Prince Imperial is the same that was worn by the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Count J. de Tolstoj, who for upwards of twenty-five years previously to the war exercised at Paris the functions of Correspondent of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Russia has returned to his post.

A portion of the foreign press ascribes to the Pope the intention of presenting to the Emperor of France, by the hands of his legate, Cardinal Patrizzi, a protest against the inculpatory declarations of Count Walewski's speech.

The sum set down in the budget for 1856 of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for Abd-el-Kader and his establishment is 120,000 fr.

Prussia has refused to take any part in a convention to regulate the issue of paper money in Germany.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted, by an immense majority, the basis of the organic law on the press. The signature of the writer is required to all articles, and the proprietors will have to put in securities.

The shipments of gold on account of the Turkish Loan are still understood to be at the rate of £200,000 a week, but they will probably cease in the course of about a fortnight.

Navigation in the Gulf of Riga was reopened on the 26th ult., when the Swedish screw-steamer, the *Hult*, arrived at Riga with a cargo of salt. Eighty other vessels were in sight.

Letters from Constantinople dwell upon the heavy amount of sickness which still prevails amongst the French troops, especially in the form of typhus.

The sailings from Liverpool this week included a considerable number of vessels for the Russian ports and the Danubian Principalities.

During the month of April the number of wrecks was 157. In the month of January the number was 265; in February, 174; and in March, 145; making a total in the past four months of 741.



## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

HE that attempts to pursue his way along a London thoroughfare, "wrapt in thought," will be liable to have his mental wrapper torn rudely from him in a variety of ways, but by none more effectually than by those at once popular and unpopular machines—the perambulators, that swarm on all our foot pavements. By no nuisance that has been prevalent of late years have the public corns been so continually trodden on. In these days every infant appears to keep his carriage—a piece of luxury he would be welcome to enjoy if the infantile vehicles were restricted to the carriage-way; but there is literally no room for any other pedestrians but those who force a passage for themselves by pushing a perambulator in front of them along the pathway. There is a sort of insolent audacity in the very name of a Per-Ambulator, which signifies "one who walks through"—a title that seems to bid defiance to all obstructions. There is a law which restricts the humble wheelbarrow to the carriage-road; but there seems to be a doubt whether the Police Act applies to the perambulators, and whether children's carriages enjoy the privilege sometimes said to belong to a coach-and-four—of driving through an Act of Parliament. It is true that the offenders are chiefly women and children, whom it might be thought harsh to attack with the weapons of the law; but, when those weapons are required for self-defence, the weakness of an assailant is no good reason for not using them. The fact is that rather too much forbearance is shown towards some of the minor nuisances of the metropolis. Manufacturers are fined heavily for sending smoke into the air, but idle urchins are continually knocking bits of wood through windows or into passengers' eyes with impunity. Perhaps one of the causes why there is such a tendency to make playgrounds of the public streets is because the opportunity of making playgrounds of a portion of the public parks is rather too much restricted. No one objects to the prohibition of cricket and other games that would interfere with the comfort of those who resort to the parks for air and exercise; but there is somewhat too much tendency on the part of the park-keepers to put a stop to anything in the shape of amusement, even of an inoffensive character. If a few children happen to be engaged in any juvenile game, the appearance of one of the park-keepers will create a perfect panic, and the children not only instinctively run away, but the "authority," without any definite object, will instinctively run after them. There seems to be a sort of intuitive feeling among the London boys that it is their fate to be hunted by anything wearing a piece of gold lace, and they fly away at the sight of a "beadle" as from a natural enemy.

The "fat of the land" has been thrown into a good deal of agitation by an aldermanic decision that a conductor is justified in refusing to admit a particularly portly personage into an omnibus. There is certainly a law which requires that every passenger shall be entitled to sixteen inches; but, while the Act provides for the size of the seats, it is silent as to the dimensions of the riders. A conductor is compelled to admit any one who hails him, if there is a vacant place; and every passenger is entitled to sixteen inches; so that it appears difficult to avoid a liability to a penalty either by refusing to carry a number of stout persons, or by failing to furnish the legal amount of room to the ordinary-sized passengers. The only way to obviate the difficulty is to supersede the present close and uncomfortable omnibuses by roomy and commodious vehicles. The proprietors profess a desire to do this, and have even promised a reward for the invention of a carriage that shall fulfil the purposes required. It has been intimated that a prize has been offered in vain, and that the competing ingenuity of the country can produce nothing worthy of being adopted in place of the omnibus at present in use; but if the parties interested would go or send as far as Liverpool they would find all that is required. There the Parisian style of omnibus is in general use, and there the public have the advantage of riding for low fares in comfortable carriages, with space so ample that a solution of the sixteen-inch question is not required. That an Alderman should have decided against the claims of stout people has caused general surprise; but he has, perhaps, been influenced by a desire to uphold the character of the Bench for being uninfluenced by personal considerations. If an Alderman had given judgment in favour of fat people, it might have been said that he sympathised with corporations in general. If the law really limits all passengers by omnibus to sixteen inches, the great bulk of the community will be interested in calling for a new and more liberal measure. It is difficult to see how the plan of rejecting the oversized portion of the public is to be carried out, unless the doors of the omnibuses are narrowed to the dimensions to which the passengers are to be limited. If weight should be considered a fair criterion, each omnibus, like every coal-wagon, might be provided with weights and scales, so that, as a purchaser may order a suspicious-looking sack of coals to be weighed, a conductor might be allowed to place in the balance any doubtful customer.

It is difficult to walk very far through the streets, especially in poor neighbourhoods, without having one's attention attracted by the offer of loans from five shillings to fifty or a hundred pounds, which are announced to be had at sundry beggarly-looking places, which certainly do not give any external indication of the wealth that is supposed to be waiting on the premises. It seems strange that capitalists should select such dingy abodes for carrying on their monetary operations, and it is a curious fact that whatever capital may be employed is by no means in the nature of fixed capital, for the places in question are being continually closed, as if they were liable to a class of flitting occupants. This tendency to migration is chiefly remarkable when to the granting of loans the business of receiving money on deposit at a tempting rate of interest has been added. The names given to these associations are full of philanthropy and foresight. They are frequently "Benevolent Institutions," and almost always "Provident." That they "provide" for somebody or other is easily to be understood, and at whose expense the provision is made is not a very difficult puzzle. It is quite refreshing to observe the precaution exercised by the loan societies to have no dealings with other than respectable persons; and, indeed, so great are the exertions to secure this object, that a fee is exacted for inquiry before any transaction can be proceeded with. Sometimes these inquiries are either so very searching that they are never brought to a close, or so momentous that they are never got into a train to be commenced, for the parties who have paid for the inquiry to take place will, in many cases, hear no more of it. Such is often the mode of business of loan societies in a small way. But others are quite gigantic in their plans of usefulness; and of them I shall have something to say on a future occasion.

Symptoms are beginning to show themselves of the preparations for the rejoicings on the 29th of May, and mysterious barriers are appearing at various points of the parks of which it is not yet easy to ascertain the object. No doubt they will be found to be in the right places at the right time; and it is to be hoped that the weather, which is not yet very promising, will have good itself into good order by the night appointed for the peace celebrations. March kept up its character by "coming in like a lion" and "going out like a lamb;" but May has come in rather disagreeably, like an inexhaustible bellows, blowing from the East. How it will go out remains to be seen; but so as it does nothing to put the illuminations out there will be nothing to disturb the serenity of

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## GRAND CIVIC BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday last the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a magnificent banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. The banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, although an event of annual occurrence in the city of London, was, on the present occasion, rendered of more than usual interest in consequence of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and the banquet, therefore, partook of something of the nature of a peace festival, and the addresses of the various members of Parliament possessed a more than ordinary amount of interest.

The usual loyal toasts having been given with all the honours, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Emperor and Empress of the French." In doing so his Lordship said the world had recently beheld the spectacle of two great nations cordially co-operating for one common object—for the purpose of securing the interests and stability of the great cause of European civilisation. He trusted that the attitude which France and England had assumed in the prosecution of the war, and the friendship which had been cemented in the battlefield, would continue during long years of prosperous and unbroken peace.

M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador, in acknowledging the toast, spoke of the late war as having settled one of the greatest questions of the present age. After a war rendered so much nobler than all former contests by the end proposed—by the humane principles on which it had been conducted—by the moderation with which it had been brought to a close—after a war to which historians would point as one of the most glorious episodes of civilisation—all that France desired was to preserve during peace that alliance which had accomplished such victories during war.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers," made some remarks on the Treaty of Paris.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said: It is no doubt true that the peace has been unaccompanied by those consequences which sometimes grace the conclusion of a contest. But the more the people of this country compare the state of things two years ago with the condition in which Europe is placed by the Treaty of Paris, the more will they have reason to think that their sacrifices have not been in vain; that the efforts which they have made have not been made without adequate result; and while they look back to the war with pride and satisfaction on the one hand, on the other hand they can look to the peace with confidence as regards the future. You have heard, gentlemen, the noble and enlightened sentiments expressed by the Ambassador of France—sentiments of that great nation, and, above all, of that great Sovereign whom he so worthily represents in this country. The knowledge that those are the principles of our great ally, and that will guide his conduct, must inspire you still more with confidence in the results of the peace. It is a gratifying circumstance—a circumstance most reassuring to Europe—that those two great nations, the nations of England and France, are allied in common bonds. After having often stood side by side in the field of battle—after having sat together in conference at the same table at which peace was made—they are sure to be bound for the future by ties doubly sacred—ties cemented by common danger, by community of interests, which, I trust, will perpetuate an alliance not only honourable and advantageous to the countries whom it binds, but which will lay a foundation upon which the peace and prosperity of Europe will rest (Cheers).

Lord Clarendon, in responding to the toast of "The Plenipotentiaries at the late Conferences," said: The late war has been called a war of statesmen, because it was a war of principle, not a war of conquest or ambition (Hear, hear);—it may also be called a war of the people (Hear, hear). The exertions of the people entitle it to that name; for the inhabitants of this country had been reluctant to enter into hostilities till hostilities became necessary. They carried out that war with unflinching steadiness (Cheers). They desire no territorial acquirements; for the English have no abstract wish for military glory; but my Lord Mayor, they took up arms to protect the weak against the strong—they took up arms to check aggression, and they laid them down when they had attained that object (Hear, hear). [His Lordship, then, after eulogising the defence of Kars by General Williams, read a letter from the General on the noble conduct of the Russians towards their prisoners, terminating with a hope of speedy peace.] I think, my Lord, that we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have fulfilled all the engagements made when entering into these hostilities. This Russia has done by the treaty just concluded; and there is no precedent for a treaty such as that, which gives advantage to the world generally, but none in particular to England and France, who entered into it in the cause of right (Cheers). As the noble Lord has observed, those circumstances incidental to war which occurred in connection with the alliance between this country and France served the better to strengthen that union between them, and to exhibit the unswerving fidelity of our great ally (Cheers). And as to Sardinia she has obtained a prestige which has never before been enjoyed by any State that was not a first-rate Power. The Czar has not hesitated to indicate that the former policy of Russia was condemned by the current opinion of Europe (Hear, hear, hear), and has expressed his intention to adopt measures well calculated to develop the resources of his empire by a policy of peace (Hear). On all those hands I think we have reason to conclude that we have brought the war to a successful termination, and that we have entered into an honourable and lasting peace (Cheers).

Several other toasts were proposed and acknowledged with due eloquence, including "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," by Lord Palmerston.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was celebrated on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Lord Shaftesbury (in the absence of the Duke of Argyll, whose attendance was prevented by his duties in the House of Lords) occupying the chair. The company numbered about one hundred and fifty. The Chairman in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society," made allusion to the healthy looks of the children, and to the great success which had attended the efforts to promote their comfort and well-being. That society was the only institution in this or any other country which afforded a home, clothing, maintenance, and education to the children of once prosperous parents, orphans or not, of any nation. From its commencement it had provided for no less than 2000 children. The number now in its town school was 62, and country asylum 238. The subscriptions after the dinner amounted to £1200, including a sum of twenty-one guineas contributed by former pupils in the school.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall. The weather was very unfavourable, but it did not produce any marked effect on the attendance, which was nearly as great as on former occasions. The chair was taken at eleven o'clock by the Earl of Shaftesbury. On the platform were—Lord Teignmouth, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Cashel, the Honourable and Reverend Lord W. Russell, the Rev. Canon Stowell, the Rev. Canon Bickersteth, Dr. McClun from America, Mr. G. S. Gurney, and the Revs. G. Brown, J. Spence, G. Clayton, &c. From the report of the committee for the past year it appeared that the receipts of the year ending March 31, 1856, had exceeded those of any preceding year. The grand total amounted to £130,438 7s. 10d., while the total expenditure for the year amounted to £134,813 0s. 10d. The society was under engagements to the extent of £89,910 5s. The Bishop of Carlisle, in moving the adoption of the report, adverted at some length to the playing of military bands in the parks on Sunday, and expressed his conviction that the constituencies of the country would apply a remedy to the evil. This attempt to introduce into England a foreign mode of keeping the Sabbath would, he had no doubt, be entirely defeated by the right-minded portion of the English community, and he believed that, great as was the power of Sir Benjamin Hall, he would find that Exeter Hall was greater.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The report stated that the association had a missionary who went among the poor afflicted, and who was instructed in all cases to place himself under the clergyman of the parish. The agents of the association were principally useful in removing the prejudice which existed against employing the deaf and dumb. The accounts stated that the subscriptions amounted to £346 3s. 10d., and that the expenditure was £357 18s. 7d., leaving £11 14s. 9d. due to the secretary, which, with the outstanding debts, made a debt on the society amounting to £62 3s. 1d.

THE SURREY DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the supporters of this excellent institution was celebrated at the Bridge-house Hotel, London Bridge; Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., presiding, supported by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., and other influential friends of the charity. This charity was established in the year 1777, its object being to afford gratuitous medical and surgical relief to necessitous persons recommended by subscribers. The number of patients admitted during the year 1855 was 5528. Of that number 4963 were cured or relieved. During the year ending Midsummer, 1855, the income from subscriptions and donations amounted to £1203 13s. The expenditure was £1346 11s. 4d. The Chairman, in proposing prosperity to the Surrey Dispensary, expatiated with much earnestness upon its claims to public support; and the result was, that a list of subscriptions and donations was read amounting to nearly £400.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The proprietor of this popular resort has resolved to commence his summer season with Whitsuntide. In the Ashburnham property a pavilion 350 feet by 100 feet, and capable of containing 25,000 persons, has been erected, and will for some time be dedicated to a display of American flowers. In the gardens, the leading novelties are a colossal panoramic view of Berne by Jones, with a Swiss hotel built in the foreground; a lofty castellated picture, &c. The "Ducrows" are appointed to the cirque. So that there is every reason to believe Monday will be the commencement of a successful season.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening, when about 150 noblemen and gentlemen, including several distinguished names in the republic of letters, sat down to dinner under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The chief speeches of the evening were those of the Chairman, on proposing "The Literary Fund," and of Mr. Dallas, the American Ambassador, acknowledging the toast of "The Literature and Science of the United States." The report of the society stated that 53 grants, making an aggregate of £1665, had been made from the funds during the past year, being a larger sum than it had ever before dispensed in any former year. Of these, 31 had been made to gentlemen who had been relieved for the first time. The subscriptions amounted to £1350; of which 100 guineas were given by her Majesty, £20 by the Duke of Cambridge, and £450 by Mr. George Barron, a gentleman residing in Yorkshire.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday; the Earl of Chichester in the chair, supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Middleton, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., the Hon. S. R. Curzon, Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P., Admiral Sir H. Hope, Major-General Alexander, the Rev. Lord W. Russell, the Rev. Canon Scowell, and numerous other friends of the society. The annual report states that the amount received for the general fund, including the China fund, was £112,379. Other donations and subscriptions made a total of £115,203 received in the United Kingdom, which was £7865 in advance of last year, and nearly £2000 more than the income of any previous year. The total expenditure was £115,080. The society has now 128 stations; and employs 119 English clergymen, 54 foreigners, 30 natives and East Indians, 33 European laymen, schoolmasters, lay agents, printers, &c., 9 European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), and 1716 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday last the annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter-hall, the large room of which was well filled. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, assured the meeting of the deep respect he felt for the Wesleyan body, whose venerable founder rose at a time when all was sluggishness in the Established Church of England, and when this country was in danger of suffering its mightiest interests to fall into oblivion. He deprecated all hostilities between Wesleyans and Churchmen, who, he hoped, would work in common, especially in those distant lands where missionary enterprise was so much needed. The report stated that in almost every considerable item of receipt there has been an increase, both in the home and foreign income, making a total amount of regular and miscellaneous receipts, from all sources, of £119,122 4s. 9d., and being an increase of £8073 10s. 5d. over the receipts of the previous year. Mr. Napier, M.P., and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in support of various resolutions.

HAMPSTEAD-HEATH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this body, held at the Joseph Hume Coffee-house, Prattle-street, Camden-town, on Wednesday last, the deputation appointed to wait on the members of Parliament and the representatives of the Metropolitan Board of Works made their reports. The question of the preservation of the heath is now before the board—Mr. Nicholay having placed notices on the business paper for laying on the table the memorial and resolutions passed at the meetings of the association, and the great meeting of St. Pancras, it was resolved that the deputation be empowered to visit each member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, urging them to support the proposed measure. The subscription deputation announced the receipt of the president's subscription; and several donations, inclusive of five guineas from Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., towards the expense fund. The thanks of the association were voted to H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., for his having gratuitously advertised in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the St. Pancras meeting, and having rendered other valuable assistance. A report from the memorial and petition committee stated "that the signatures of the most influential householders were being obtained to both documents." Arrangements were concluded as to the approaching meeting in the parish of St. Marylebone, to be held in the Courthouse, Marylebone-lane, on Monday evening, May 19.

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE NEW SCHOOL.—On Thursday the first stone of a school building was laid in Golden-square by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been announced to perform the ceremony. The new school is intended to supply a free education to the children of the costermongers and poor inhabitants of Golden-lane and Whitecross-street. The plan of the building contains three school-rooms, to accommodate 1000 children. We shall illustrate the ceremony in our Journal of next week.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week were 1048, rose last week to 1087. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 1020, which, if raised proportionally to increase of population, becomes 1122. The rate of mortality is, therefore, still below the average. Last week the births of 901 boys and 898 girls, in all 1861 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1536.—From the Registrar-General's Return.

THE HOTEL PLUNDERERS.—Benjamin Allen Howard and Oscar Kingston, the two Americans who stand charged with committing several daring hotel robberies, were brought up at Clerkenwell Police-court on Tuesday, on a charge of having stolen £500 in notes, the property of Mr. Staniland, a solicitor, of Boston, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Hobler appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis for the defence.—George Branson, hall-porter at the Great Northern Hotel, said he had seen the prisoners at the hotel together. Kingston came first, and that was about five or six weeks ago. Howard came there on the 10th of April, and gave the name of West. He left on the morning of the 12th, between six and seven.—A number of other witnesses were called, who proved seeing the prisoners together at several different periods.—Mr. J. Taylor, a solicitor, of Peterborough, said he slept at the Great Northern Hotel on the night of the 11th of April, and lost 23s. When he went into the coffee-room he saw the prisoner Howard sitting there having his breakfast, and upon his mentioning his loss to the waiter, Howard rose hastily and left the table. He had a gold watch and chain in the room, which were not taken.—The waiter at the hotel proved that the prisoner Howard slept at the hotel on the night of the 11th of April, and that five robberies were committed there in the course of that night.—A waiter from the Euston Hotel said he had seen Howard there, and then two portmanteaus were stolen.—The prisoners were then remanded for a week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—A few minutes before ten o'clock on Tuesday night the gates of one of the locks in the West India Docks, situate close to the inn known as "The City Arms," which have been for some time past under repair, burst with fearful violence, and with a noise which excited intense alarm amongst the people residing in the neighbourhood. Hundreds of persons rushed from their houses to inquire into the character of the accident. The water dashed with resistless violence from the dock into the river, the tide being very low, and the numerous vessels in the docks were driven against the walls and against each other, so that many of them have sustained very serious injury. A number of them were filled with corn, which has been completely destroyed. There was at the time of the accident a mud-dredging machine in the dock, in charge of a man and his wife, the labourers having left off work for the night. The man left for the purpose of procuring his supper beer, and on his return found that his boat and wife had vanished. He instituted a diligent search, and at length found them, after some hours, quietly floating down the river, the machine itself being considerably damaged by its violent contact with the walls on being driven out of the dock.

## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE scene engraved upon the next page was sketched at Fort Monckton, whence groups of anxious spectators watched the movements of the fleet, for which purpose telescopes and every description of optical contrivance were put into requisition. The water between the Wight and the main land was dotted, not crowded, with craft of all shapes and tonnage, from the row-boat to the stately line-of-battle ship. The greatest curiosity was excited by the new gun-boats, which were to make their debut in the presence of the Sovereign, and by the floating batteries. The latter—four low, flat, squat, black, unwieldy constructions, the *Trusty*, the *Glatton*, the *Thunder*, and the *Meteor*, were a feature of the scene, and more brilliantly "dressed" than any other vessels in the harbour. The gun-boats, without being models of elegance, moved easily through the water, turned deftly, and had a blunt, determined look, with a spice of mischief in it.

## LAUNCH OF THE "THUNDERBOLT."

THE launch of this fine iron steam gun-battery took place at Messrs. Samuda's Works, at Millwall, on the 22nd ult. There are some noteworthy points in her construction; it being the first time that a vessel entirely of iron has been built for "fighting purposes," and her completion being a marvel of rapidity, in which 800 men were constantly employed.

It appears that in January last the Government contracted for three batteries—with Samuda Brothers, of London; Palmer Brothers, of Newcastle; and R. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. Each of the three vessels was to be finished and delivered at Portsmouth or London on the 15th of





THE NAVAL REVIEW:—SKETCH ON FORT MONCKTON.

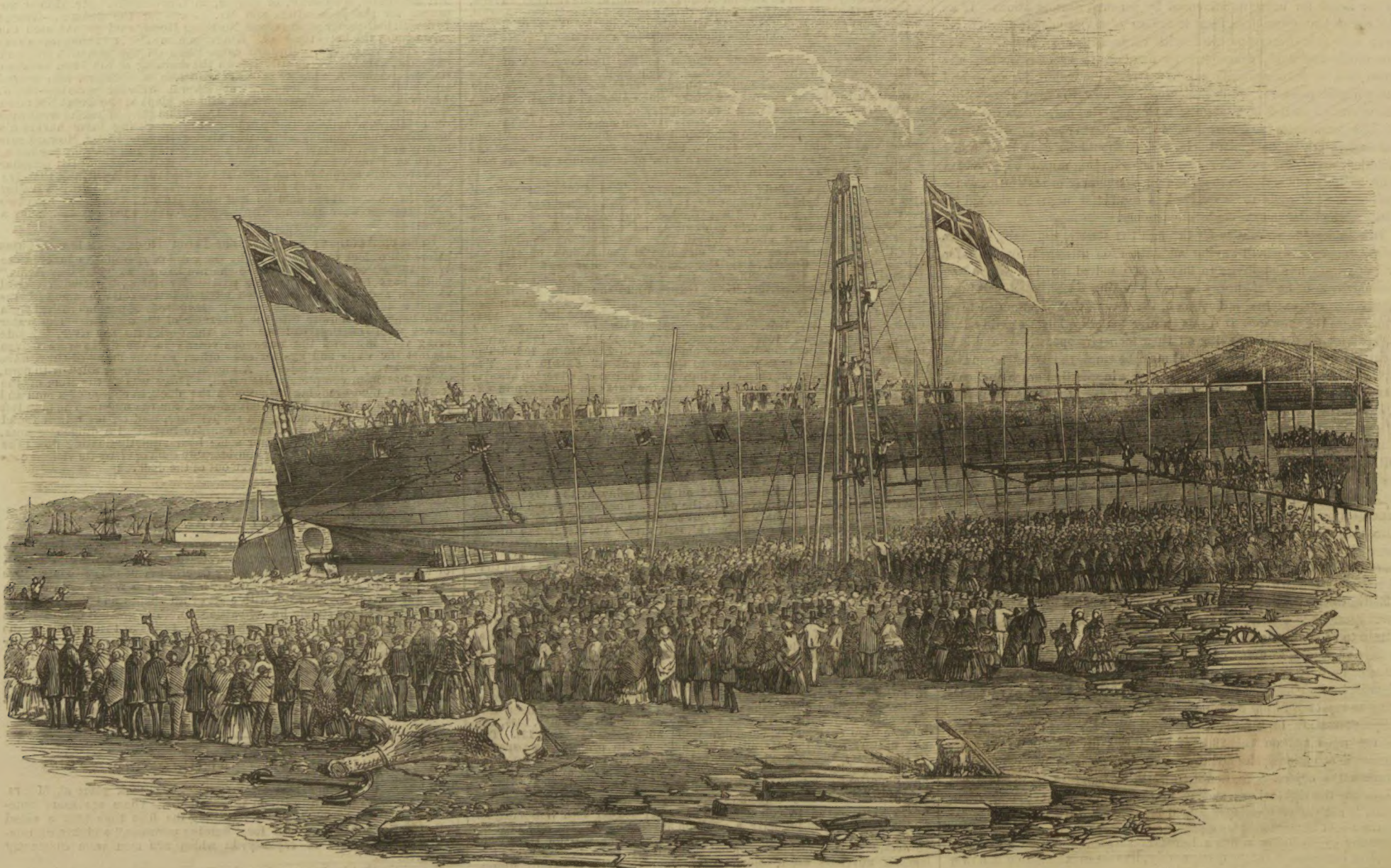
April, under a penalty of £1000 for every day after that date. That of Messrs. Samuda was declared to be ready for launching on the 16th, for the 800 men employed upon her worked with a will, heartily and together, some of them three days and nights at a stretch. All that engineering science, enterprise, and the due application of skill and capital could accomplish, were brought to bear by Messrs. Samuda; and, though the Peace had rendered their joint labours futile, the launch at Millwall, both for the employers and employed, was a scene of great excitement. The *Thunderbolt* went nobly off from the slips into the waters with the greatest ease. The cheers were loud and long; and many were the good wishes and compliments to Miss Watts, the daughter of the Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, who had the honour of naming the vessel.

The *Thunderbolt* is 2000 tons burden, and about 186 feet in length, in breadth 48 feet 6 inches, and in depth 18 feet 6 inches. She is spoon-bowed, framed, and plated, like an ordinary iron ship. Outside the plating, planks of teak, six inches in thickness, are bolted, and over these are plates of iron four inches thick. This sheathing of wood and iron is expected to be proof against shot or shell. The form is rather peculiar,

having great breadth of beam, and being very shallow in proportion to the breadth, which is continued to the bow and stern without being much diminished. The sides fall in very much, and the bottom is nearly flat, so as to make it float on a very small draught of water, and draw up close under the walls of a fortress. The beams forming the upper or weather deck are fitted close to each other, and are exceedingly strong. The deck planks are of teak, covered with thick iron plates, shot and shell proof. The beams of the lower or fighting deck are also very strong, fitted closely to each other, and planked with oak. Underneath this deck the magazines, shell-rooms, and store-rooms, &c., are fitted up in the same manner as in ships of war. The gun or fighting deck is ventilated by air-tubes, supplied by fanners driven by supplementary or donkey engines in the engine-room. These fanners will be of great service in clearing away the smoke and keeping the atmosphere at a cooling or refreshing temperature for the men at the guns. The men appointed to keep a look-out are sheltered from shot in small round houses made of very strong plate-iron, and placed on the weather-deck. Gutta-percha tubes enable the look-outs to communicate from these houses to

the pilot or steersman, the steering gear being fitted on the lower or fighting deck. The rudder is made so as to hang downward below the vessel's keel or bottom when necessary. The vessel can be moved backwards and forwards with great facility. She is propelled by a screw, worked by high-pressure horizontal engines (by Miller and Ravenhill) of about 200-horse power, supplied with steam from four remarkably strong circular boilers.

After the launch an elegant *déjeuner* was given by Mr. Samuda to a select party of friends at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall. Mr. Samuda took occasion, after mentioning how much he was indebted to the able assistance afforded him by Mr. Watts, the Assistant Surveyor of the Navy, and Sir Baldwin Walker, to acknowledge in a manly and generous manner his feeling of the services rendered him by the artisans in his employment, their untiring devotedness and energy in bringing this great work to perfection. The first bolt of the *Thunderbolt* was driven on the 8th of January, and on the 16th of April she was ready to be launched. Hitherto a year would have been thought but short time for such an operation.



LAUNCH OF THE FLOATING-BATTERY "THUNDERBOLT," AT BLACKWALL.





THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—"NO BEDS."—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

# THE MARTYRS OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE Rat, however, did at last begin to gnaw the Rope, the Rope was ultimately induced to hang the Butcher, after that tardy *carminifer* had in his turn proceeded to kill the Ox, and so on, until—the long chain of causation having led up to the Pig beginning to go right, as pigs will sometimes do (if only to vitiate general propositions as to their intellect)—the Old Woman got home *that night*. This was always a comfort to one, this recollection that the poor old lady, who had laid out her money with so much spirit, and had met so many difficulties in the bringing her purchase home, was at length rewarded, and slept, the same night, in the house she had swept in the morning. Everybody is not always so fortunate. Ropes, and Pigs, and Old Women naturally bring to one's mind the Naval Review, and the officials who had to mismanage arrangements, and the unlucky sufferers upon occasion of that great national festival. And it really occurs to one that we have been bestowing our sympathy in the wrong places. That the Commons should be starved was a dreadful thing, that the visit of the Lords should

have been "a total failure" was afflicting, the thought of a Bishop stooping lower than even a Gig-Bishop, invented by "S. G. O." (for the Gig-hierarch has a vehicle to himself), and actually entering a third-class carriage was distressing: the notion of two Judges, not only without javelin-men, but actually poking marlinspikes, or whatever they could find, into the holes of the capstan, and working as honestly as if there were no such thing as law in the world, was bewildering. Nor were the long journey, the cold morning, and the weary Waterloo-road by any means pleasant things. But, if you please, the Old Woman got home "that night." Let us spare our sympathy, and consider the painful case of those far less lucky people who did not—those who had to remain houseless and homeless, who wandered up and down the streets of Southampton and Portsmouth, who besought beds and were denied, chairs and were refused, straw in a stable and were rejected. Let us have some thought for these unfortunates who had to make two days and a night of their enjoyment, instead of crowding it into twenty-four hours. We have been weeping over the wrong people, that is certain, so let us make amends. Even, too, where there was a mitigated affliction, that is to say where

people, left behind in Hampshire, had not to spend their night under the sky, but did find some sort of roosting-places, their condition would not seem, from their own account, to have been altogether enviable. One correspondent informs us that he secured a bed, and paid a guinea; but when he came to claim his repose there was "some mistake." Some other gentleman had obtained his couch, and the landlady declined the responsibility of dealing with the intruder as Bartholomew and his two friends, in the nursery rhyme, served Matthew and his three companions who had gone to bed with their garments on. So our correspondent sat in a stiff-backed chair in a kitchen; and there was no return of his guinea. Another friend apprises us that he passed the night on a billiard-table, and had nightmare visions (prompted by the vile Portsmouth brandy), that the commander of the fleet was trying "to pocket" him with the bowsprit of a man-of-war, but that he made a "cannon" with the Nab Buoy. There is a statement, which we disbelieve, of a gentleman having sat until daylight in an old clock; and of another who would have slept most comfortably in a manger, but for his apprehensions of being devoured, towards morning, by a cow that was then to come in to be



THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—"NO BEDS."—DRAWN BY PHIZ.



milked. Lucky were those who by early application and liberal bribery secured anything like a bed—very malicious in his joy was one man who apprises us that he had just obtained a bed for five shillings, had locked his door, and taken possession, when he heard the "touter" for the house enter and tell the landlady that he had got two foreigners to offer a guinea for the very same accommodation. This, however, was a revenge bearing no proportion to the general misadventure and extortion.

What the poor ladies did that night, in their desolation, it is hard to say. You cannot well put them into managers, and clocks, and the like impromptu berths. Some of them—many, we will hope—got beds; but it is an authentic fact that while black-whiskered men, of large size, were ennoyed between sheets, and making noises as if they were all candidates for that celebrated town in Essex called Great Snoring, ladies were sitting, disconsolate, on the stairs leading to the bed-rooms of the unfeeling monsters. The householders did their utmost, but even an extra guinea cannot make a house elastic, or increase the number of its *cubicula*. The children of Hampshire suffered that night; they were taken out of cots, and cribs, and even cradles, and thrust, let no one ask where, that the London ladies might occupy their places; but still the houses overflowed, and the hydraulic press alone could have packed those who sought for shelter. Said we not rightly that our sympathies had been misdirected in the case of the Review unfortunates? As Miss Landon says:—

O pity not those who, in railways installing  
Themselves, to the Waterloo station had fled—  
Mourn rather for people who ran about bawling,  
And could not get beds at a guinea a head!

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Whit Sunday. Perceval shot by Bellingham, 1812.  
MONDAY, 12.—Whit Monday.  
TUESDAY, 13.—Whit Tuesday. Battle of Langside, 1568.  
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.  
THURSDAY, 15.—Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.  
FRIDAY, 16.—Mary Queen of Scots crossed the Solway, 1568.  
SATURDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838. Dr. Jenner born, 1749.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 46	7 5	8 15	8 55	9 35	10 10	10 45

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#### PICTURES FROM THE EXHIBITIONS.

Next week, MAY 17, we shall continue our Illustrations from the Royal Academy and Water-Colour Societies' Exhibitions.

#### THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW

Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the Gun-Boats passing through the Line-of-Battle Ships.

The Number will also contain Illustrations of the Grand Peace Fête at the Crystal Palace, &c., &c.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

It becomes daily more evident that the affairs of Italy will, ere many months or even weeks have elapsed, engross the attention of Europe. Lord Palmerston most truly urged at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Wednesday evening; that "our noble ally the King of Sardinia has raised his country to a level with the greatest Powers of Europe, not in the extent of his territory, but in the honour which he has done to the great principles which prescribe his conduct—principles which not only honour him, but the nation he so worthily governs." This testimony, so eloquently and so justly rendered, will increase the desire felt by Romans, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and Sicilians, to imitate the example of the Sardinians, and to lay the foundations of wise constitutional government within their territories. Sardinia has not taken part in vain in the battles of the Crimea. She did not fight side by side with Great Britain merely to aid in the establishment of Turkish independence. Her Government had wider and nobler motives;—to set an example to Italy, and to prove to the whole world, not only that Italians are able to govern themselves, but to aid in maintaining the general law and equilibrium of Europe. The true policy for England to pursue with regard to Italy is to recommend that the Italians should be left to themselves: to urge upon the Governments of Austria and France that they should immediately withdraw their legions from the Italian soil, and allow all Italians to choose their own form of government, as the Sardinians have done. The people of Great Britain have no desire to interfere in the affairs of Italy. They neither think it their own right, nor that of France or Austria, to dictate to any portion of the Italian people what system of government they shall or shall not adopt; and would hail with pleasure any statement to that effect from Lord Palmerston or Lord Clarendon. The presence of the Austrians in the Legations, and of the French in Rome, is a standing insult and menace to the Italians

of every portion of the peninsula; and, whilst it continues, it is impossible but that Italy should remain in a state of ferment and dissatisfaction. The words of Lord Palmerston will be as carefully weighed in Rome and Milan as in Turin; and in those cities, as well as in Naples and Palermo, his tribute to the merit and the glory of Sardinia will not fall on barren soil. It will touch a chord in the popular heart of Italy, and help to awaken, in due time, the efforts as well as the aspirations which shall make Italy free and independent. As the Viscount de Persigny said, at the same banquet at which Lord Palmerston spoke: "those are false economic doctrines which found the prosperity of any country on the decay and ruin of its neighbours. We recognise in our time the principle that the wealth of a nation is labour—that commerce only flourishes among those who produce and interchange their material wealth; and, in consequence of this doctrine we acknowledge the fact that the industrial and commercial activity of our neighbours is as essential to our prosperity as our own." Judged by these principles, England and France are as much interested in the prosperity of Italy as in that of any other portion of Europe or of their own territory; but how can Italy prosper under its present political system—a system detested by the people, and only maintained by foreign bayonets? Events will no doubt furnish a speedy answer to the question.

We last week briefly called attention to the New Maritime Law which the Plenipotentiaries established by a simple declaration at the supplemental sittings of the Paris Congress. We now feel it our duty to dilate somewhat more fully upon this transaction, which seems to us calculated to inflict a damaging blow upon the naval power of Great Britain, as well as to cast a slur upon those principles which guided her in her international policy in the days of her proudest supremacy.

Although Englishmen may have been content to expect little glory or advantage from the terms of a Peace hurriedly brought about, to close a war never cordially supported where it should most have received support, we are sure that they never contemplated it to be possible that, as an appendix to that Peace, they should be called upon to yield up belligerent rights which they had proudly maintained in opposition to the world during a contest of nearly half a century's duration—rights essential to our success in war; and that this sacrifice would be made, not as a free concession, upon terms, but in compliance with an ordinance dictated seventy years ago by that very Russia whose aggressive policy we have—at how enormous a sacrifice we tremble to think of—temporarily checked. Yet such is the case; and, although British statesmen endeavour to blink the humiliating features of the case, Russia will not be slow to inform her serfs of this triumph of her will—this solemn recognition of the "civilising policy" of her Czars.

The common rule of war is that a belligerent has a right to do anything and everything that may damage his foe; to seize or destroy his goods wherever he may find them; and to interrupt his commerce and all operations which might increase his means, or tend to his advantage. As a simple and strictly logical consequence, it has been held as unquestionably within the privilege of the belligerent to interrupt the commerce of neutrals with his enemy; but this principle has very often, by consent or arrangement, been relaxed. In modern times it has only been enforced in respect of places under siege or blockade, except under pressure of extreme circumstances, as in 1756, when this country, being at war with France, and having utterly destroyed the naval forces of that country, prevented the Dutch from carrying on the trade with the French colonies, the advantage of which had previously been enjoyed by the French marine exclusively. In former times, and particularly by the French, it was held during a long course of years that an enemy's goods being found upon a friendly or neutral ship confiscated the whole "equipage;" but this has never been recognised as a general rule; and Great Britain, the first maritime Power in the world, and, consequently, the one most interested in the assertion of belligerent rights, has for a long period been content with confiscating the ship of an enemy and the goods of an enemy found upon neutral ships. She has, also, during the same period, so far relaxed her strict right as to consent that the effects of neutrals (contraband of war excepted) on board an enemy's ship should be exempt from confiscation.

Such was the state of Maritime Law, common to all nations, and uninterruptedly recognised, without gainsay, compunction, or reservation, by every State in the Old and New World until a little more than a century ago. It is a curious circumstance, though one sometimes lost sight of by historians amid the bustle of subsequent events, that Prussia—the then new and small kingdom of Prussia—was the first State which ever disputed the practice of confiscating an enemy's goods under a neutral flag, and insisted upon the contrary doctrine, that the neutral flag should cover the merchandise; and the occasion of this pretension is not a little singular. When Silesia was ceded by Maria Theresa to Frederic II. (by the Treaty of Dresden, 1745) it was upon condition that the latter should take it subject to certain mortgages to British subjects, for moneys lent to the Austrian Government. This agreement, however, his Prussian Majesty (whom no contract could ever bind) refused to abide by, alleging as his excuse that during the war his subjects had sustained great losses at sea from English cruisers, that is of enemy's goods seized under their flag; an allegation which inferentially opened up the whole question of Maritime Law, and the procedure under it.

The memorial of the King of Prussia was referred (1753) to four able jurists, two of them civilians, viz., Sir George Lee, Dr. Paul, Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray (afterwards Lord Mansfield); who, in reply, made a report to the Crown, which Montesquieu pronounced to be unanswerable—*réponse sans réplique*. The doctrines laid down in this able report were subsequently emphatically vindicated by Mr. Pitt in his speech on the state of the nation (1801), and by Lord Liverpool in a work which he published on the subject.

The matter was not again heard of until 1780, when Russia, influenced by France and Prussia, promulgated the extraordinary, and until then unheard-of, doctrine of the "armed neutrality." The principal features in this system (and the only ones with which we shall now meddle) were two assertions, that "the neutral flag

protects the goods of the enemy, with the exception of articles contraband of war," and a restriction of the term "contraband of war" to the mere instruments and missiles of war, excluding stores necessary for naval equipment. Nothing more emphatically marks the inevitable tendency of this proceeding than the manner in which it is spoken of by foreign and British authorities respectively. Whilst the former (including Martens, Heeren, Koch, and Thiers) point to it as a subject for congratulation, and as a righteous interference with exorbitant pretensions on the part of this country, British writers and statesmen have never spoken of it in any other sense than as a studied scheme to destroy, or fatally impair, our power, upon our own prescriptive element. Adolphus, in his "Reign of George III., down to the Peace of Paris, 1783," and in whom, therefore, the feelings excited by this transaction were fresh at the time of writing, thus tells the story:—

This compact originated in the intrigues of France, and the desire of that Government to embroil Great Britain with new enemies, and distract her proceedings by uncertainty of rights, and the discussion of captious and unusual claims. Influenced by French counsels, the Spaniards, under pretence of blockading Gibraltar, had refused to admit into the Mediterranean some Russian vessels; the Empress indignantly meditated measures of security against the repetition of such an outrage, when the King of Prussia [the same who repudiated the claims of the Silesian mortgages, and made the vain appeal of 1752], apprised of her sentiments through the medium of Count Panin, her Minister for Foreign Affairs, used every effort to direct them against the interests of England. The views of Frederic were seconded by Panin, who equally hated Great Britain.

So seriously did the British Government appreciate the dangers with which they were threatened by this new doctrine, and the confederacy of States by which it would probably be supported, that they deputed Mr. Harris (the ancestor of the present Earl of Malmesbury) to endeavour to dissuade the Empress Catherine II. from her purpose; but in the end of a long conversation, maintained with great, almost humiliating, earnestness on the one side, and with *hauteur* and womanly *finesse* on the other, the declaration of "armed neutrality" was persisted in.

"All the enemies of England," we quote again from Mr. Adolphus, "received this declaration with enthusiastic applause. The neutral Powers extolled its wisdom, justice, and magnanimity. Sweden alone, under the influence of France, requested from the Court of St. Petersburg some explanations of its tendency which were calculated to render the terms additionally hostile." The same writer adds, what we should have thought would be patent now, as it was then, to all the friends and all the foes of our essentially maritime Power, that "such a war as that wherein Great Britain was engaged" (such a war, indeed, as is the only kind of war she can ever legitimately undertake) "must be carried on with manifest disadvantage if she is prevented from depriving the enemy of those succours on which the success of their naval operations so materially depends."

Passing over the details of the fierce struggles which have followed upon the assertion of this new doctrine, it will be sufficient to say, that Great Britain nobly and triumphantly asserted her independent belligerent rights as a nation—rights which are now (or were, until the late Congress of Paris) the common patrimony of all nations;—rights which still belong to all those maritime States which have not acceded to the declaration of the 8th of April last. And of the significance of the position and the vital importance of the issues left unprejudiced by the great conflicts of the last century, what says Heeren?—"Uncertain as was the issue, Russia shone as the support and centre-point of the new system around which all neutrals rallied. Though the necessity of this power died with the return of peace, every naval war must necessarily renew it; and it will depend solely on the situation of the kingdoms engaged whether, and in what manner, this new political engine shall be employed."

That "political engine" of Russia's planning—that "new system," of which she "shone" as the centre-point, and which she endeavoured to force upon us by a ukase in 1780—has been accepted, and confirmed by a declaration of the Paris Congress, 1856. That important principle of international law which we fought for, and maintained against a world in arms, we now yield to the blandishments of diplomacy. What British sea-kings bled for in the days of a Parker, Hood, and Nelson, we voluntarily sign away, at the bidding of a Walewski and an Orloff—representatives of the only two European maritime Powers which have felt, and have still reason to attach importance to, our maritime supremacy. The example of the man who tightly grasped his cloak in spite of all the pelting of the pitiless storm, but afterwards abandoned it under the influence of a treacherous April sun, has been signally and deplorably imitated in this "untoward" transaction.

Something has been said in defence of this new maritime law on the ground of humanity and civilisation. It is right, it is alleged, to interfere as little as possible with the peaceful pursuits of nations even amidst the destructive fury of war. But it should be recollected that successful commerce fills the coffers of the enemy, and supplies him with means to protract what would otherwise be a hopeless struggle. And during the continuance of this struggle how many weak and defenceless persons suffer unnecessarily and uncared for! The British Government, in declaring war in 1854, voluntarily, during pleasure, waived the belligerent rights in the very matters now spoken of; and what was the consequence? Wretched villages were bombarded, whole communities of people were destroyed on the coasts of the Baltic and the Sea of Azoff; and ruin and misery were spread amongst the poor and helpless; whilst Russian produce was systematically exported and dealt in under the very nose of the Board of Admiralty, and, indeed, in some cases by the Admiralty itself. In war impartial and relentless severity are the truest mercy and humanity.

We could say much more on this deeply interesting subject; but defer it for the present.

LORD WODEHOUSE, who has filled the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the last three years, has been appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.—The following gentlemen will, we have reason to believe, form the Royal Commission which has been appointed to consider the working of the purchase system in the Army:—The Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Stanley, Mr. George Carr Glyn, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General Wynyard, Sir Henry Bentinck, Sir Harry Jones, and Colonel Wetherall.—*Globe*.



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE two "great" debates, upon the concluding event of the war and the Treaty of Peace, have taken place, and, in a Parliamentary sense, have strengthened the hands of the Government. It is now no secret that the Kars attack was designedly made in a way which precluded all chance of a party success, and it is asserted that the terms of the resolution moved by Mr. Whiteside, and which, could it have been carried, would have involved the overthrow of the Ministry, were studiously framed by the noble leader of Opposition, with the view of enabling the party to explode upon the question—for the sake of the hustings—without bringing those hustings any nearer. It is remarkable that, though Mr. Disraeli declared it was the duty of the Opposition to be united on the question, it went into the lobby but 176 strong. The Peace debates in both Houses have had interest from the speakers whom they called up, rather than from anything novel which those speakers had to say. Two noblemen, of varied accomplishment and elegant mind—Lord Ellesmere and Glenelg—took the initiative in the Senate; while in the House of Representatives Mr. Denison and Mr. Henry Herbert were very fitly selected to pronounce orations in honour of peace. Lord Malmesbury let off his Kars speech which circumstances over which he had no control had prevented his delivering on the Kars question. Lords Clarendon and Cowley expressed, with a becoming modesty, their conviction that their treaty was a masterpiece; and Lord Derby's dissent from "joy and satisfaction," and proposal that the treaty should be described as one we were ready "to put up with," will probably be approved by a majority in the country. In the Commons the Peelites gave in their adherence—Mr. Gladstone, let us add, doing himself honour by speaking strongly against the Walewski theory, that the Belgian press requires other coercion than that provided by law. The Lords, as usual, showed themselves more graceful orators than the Commons, and indeed the Opposition became quite scholastic—Lord Derby correcting Lord Ellesmere for "extorting" admiration that was "ungrudging," and Lord Malmesbury criticising the infelicitous anti-climax of "joy and satisfaction." Finally, after one night's discussion in the Lords and two in the Commons, the congratulatory addresses on the Peace were unanimously carried; and now all is over, Turkey is saved, England has made a present to the world of her maritime supremacy—a bagatelle given, as little presents are in memory of agreeable meetings—the fireworks are being made as fast as possible, and every day brings us some new proof that the Russians are the noblest fellows in the universe. Let us say, quoting as much of a celebrated passage in Cowper as it would be politic and polite just now to cite—

A brave man bears no malice, but forgets  
At once, in peace, the injuries of war.

If ever an Englishman was justified in the meteorological observations which serve him instead of conversation, it is in the dismal beginning of this merry, merry month of May, with the east winds roaring, the thermometer down to within a few degrees of freezing, and seagulls in the park. The poet's complaint, when writing an ode to the month, "I had scarcely begun 'Hail! May,' when, didn't it?" has been again justified. The sun has been an utter stranger, and the rain a very pertinacious visitor. So sombre, and chilly, and wretched a season people say they do not recollect; and we speculate whether we have not been sleeping through summer and have not reached the end of October. The east wind, amid all the abuse it has had to carry away "into thin air," will probably

charged with causing the curious accident in the West India Docks on Tuesday night, when one of the enormous lock-gates was swept away, and a mass of craft washed out into the river, with terrible damage. But it is also asserted that the wisdom and care which—when Governments are to be abused—are stated to be so eminently characteristic of commercial bodies, may have been a little less preternaturally wide awake than usual, for it is said that one pair of gates had been removed for repairs, and all the valuable property left to the protection of a single pair, and to the watchfulness of an official who "neglected" (can anybody not in Government employ neglect anything?) to open the sluice and diminish the pressure, when the tide was receding. The scene must have been a remarkable—almost an appalling—one as the roaring flood rushed down with its various victims.

Law has disported itself after its fashion this week, and its ministers have twice had the pleasure of defeating what certainly appears to be justice. A fellow was convicted, under the Rogue and Vagabond Act, for card-playing in a railway carriage on the Brighton line, and sent to Lewes gaol. He hires a barrister, who comes to the Court of Exchequer and demands his client's freedom, on the ground that a railway carriage is not "an open and public place." If, instead of selecting the very place where he could best make his card devices available for plunder, he had taken an open and public place—say beside one of the Trafalgar-square fountains, or in St. Paul's Churchyard—our old friend Law would have been down upon him like a beadle. But as it was he gets off on the ground that, though he was notoriously taken at his work during the journey, there was nothing before Judges Alderson, Martin, and Bramwell to "show that the carriage might not have been shunted off the line into a shed," which would not have been a public place. So the three judges—to whom society pays some 12,000 a year to protect her, as she fancies—hasten to discharge the card-sharper. Is it wonderful that, with such feats of law before them, men sometimes take the law into their own hands? We have no doubt—indeed we know—that the Judges were quite right, according to the system; but what about the system? And how the railway porter or constable that dragged the fellow out of the carriage must have grinned, had he been in the Court of Exchequer, to hear that perhaps the offence was committed in a shed! The other case was one in which a magistrate, a lady, and a group of police were engaged—so the reader may be pretty sure which way the affair went. A pretty, fragile girl of sixteen is brutally beaten and bruised by a policeman on the peace proclamation day, for trying to get to some friends from whom she has been separated by the crowd. She swears distinctly to the man, but his comrades swear that she is wrong; and the magistrate, Mr. Jardine, prefers to believe the "force," whose scrupulous accuracy in matters of oaths is so remarkable, instead of believing the person in whose memory his appearance was fixed by a cruel injury, and who actually fainted when she again saw, as she states, the man who beat her. So we have to congratulate Bow-street and the Exchequer upon having had two opportunities of materially raising the law in the opinion of the public. The Judges did their work most artistically, but the police magistrate most boldly.

"Respectable" people want to know "how they are to see the fireworks on the 29th without mixing with the 'rabble,' and somebody proposes that Kensington-gardens shall be set apart as reserved seats, to which a payment shall admit. We incline to think that the Executive had better not do anything of the kind. This show is for the people, who have contributed very willingly to the war, and borne its burdens, without hostile demonstration, and the exhibition should be freely conceded to them without exclusive restrictions. The parks are large enough for all to see who may wish to be present, even without the horrible necessity of standing next to an artisan, or having one's ears polluted by the exulting cries of his children. The people, moreover, will behave themselves perfectly well, but what the Executive ought to give its chief attention to is the protection of the metropolis from thieves and burglars who are organising for therejoicing night. The police authorities—as was shown in the Sunday riots—are not intellectually adequate to their work, and somebody must think for them. This is Sir George Grey's business. It is not to be expected that a large proportion of the householders of London will have the self-

denial to remain at home on a night when such a spectacle draws them; and, indeed, when the presence with their families is necessary to the comfort of the latter. It is not to be expected that servants will willingly submit to be deprived of the sight, or that they will remain in charge of their employers' houses long after those employers have turned the corner of the street. The police must do its duty that night; and every householder who intends leaving his residence empty should signify this at the next station. The military might be used for the mere purpose of ordinary constabulary, for preventing rushes in the park, and generally preserving order; and upon an occasion like this, when the services of the soldiers are being honoured, their presence would be welcome to the people. But let the police have some brains to organise them, for they will have to contend with exceedingly clever fellows on the other side. A good many people will remember that night besides those who see the fireworks.

ERRATUM.—In our reference last week to the Provident Institution, in St. Martin's-lane, upon which the recent foolish run was made, we accidentally gave it the prefix of "National," which belongs to an excellent Life Assurance office at the other end of London.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 29.9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.		Amount of Dew.		Amount of Cloud.	
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			At 5 P.M.	At 10 P.M.	In the Night.	In the Day.	(0-10)	(0-10)
Apr. 30	29.494	47.8	35.2	40.5	0.120	40.2	39.7	7	5	10.0	
May 1	29.486	44.2	34.0	38.2	0.088	36.5	35.8	8	7	6.0	
" 2	29.851	48.5	31.0	40.3	0.000	38.2	36.0	3	6	3.4	
" 3	29.948	51.7	34.6	42.3	0.000	39.7	38.8	6	7	4.3	
" 4	30.027	46.9	36.0	40.2	0.000	36.7	36.3	7	6	5.6	
" 5	29.974	49.0	34.2	41.5	0.000	37.1	36.5	8	7	5.4	
" 6	29.798	51.2	30.9	41.7	0.000	38.8	36.9	7	6	5.9	
Mean	29.797	48.5	33.7	40.7	0.206	38.2	37.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	

The range of temperature during the week was 20.8°.  
The Weather.—On the 30th, showery; May 1st, showers of rain and hail; from 2nd to 6th, fine.  
The direction of the wind was—on April 30th, W., becoming N.W. at 2h. 45m. a.m., N.N.W. at 5h. 45m. a.m., N. at 7h. a.m., N.N.E. at 1h. p.m., N.W. at 3h. 15m. p.m., N. at 3h. 30m. p.m., N.N.E. at 6h. p.m., E.N.E. at 7h. 15m. p.m., N.E. at 10h. p.m.; was N.E. and E.N.E. till 2h. 15m. p.m. on 1st of May, then N.E. and N.N.E., becoming N. at 10h. p.m.; N.W. at 1h. a.m., on 2nd, N. at 9h. a.m., N.N.W. 2 1/2h. p.m., N.W. at 12h. a.m., on 3rd, N. at 6h. a.m.; becoming N.N.E. at 7 1/2h. a.m. on the 4th, N.E. at 11 1/2h. a.m., N.N.E. at 6 1/2h. p.m., N. at 9h. p.m.; N.E. at 5h. a.m. on 5th, E. at 11h. a.m., E.N.E. at 1 1/2h. a.m., N.E. at 1 1/2h. p.m., N.N.E. at 1 1/2h. p.m., E. at 3 1/2h. p.m.; E.S.E. at 6 1/2h. a.m. on 6th, S.E. at 7 1/2h. a.m., E.S.E. at 1 1/2h. a.m., S.E., at 12 1/2h. p.m., E.S.E. at 1 1/2h. p.m., E. at 5h. p.m., in which quarter it remained.  
4th.—Nightingales singing.

Frosts occurred on the 30th April, and on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th May.  
THE MANCHESTER PEACE PARTY.—A meeting of the Manchester City Council was held on Monday last, at which an address was proposed, congratulating her Majesty on the conclusion of peace. The representatives of the Peace party in the Council concurred in the object of the address, but objected to expressions in the document acknowledging the "justice and necessity of the war," and speaking of "the spirit of aggression and aggrandisement" which led to the war as having "been triumphantly chastised." An amendment proposing to leave out those expressions was negatived by a majority of 35 to 9.

HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—Mr. Bright's medical attendant writes to a contemporary:—"I am glad in being able to state that all the unfavourable symptoms under which Mr. Bright laboured have disappeared, and that his health is now such that I have recommended him to pass the present month in the highlands of Scotland, and the following in Switzerland, when, I have no doubt, he will return home as capable as formerly for his arduous duties."

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF HENRY BELL.—On the 1st of May Mrs. Bell, widow of Henry Bell, the man who first propelled a vessel by steam in British waters, died at the Baths Hotel, Helensburgh, on the Clyde, at the advanced age of eighty-six. She had survived her celebrated husband for upwards of twenty-five years.

DOGS AND SHEEP.—In the Barnsley County Court an action was brought the other day by Mr. Shaw, of Acomb, near York, against Mr. Nicholson, of Bank-end, near Barnsley, to recover £50 damages. The plaintiff had sixty sheep worried by a dog belonging to the defendant, forty-two of which died from the injuries the dog had inflicted, and eighteen subsequently from exhaustion. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £35.

THE SCOTCH MINERS' STRIKE.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of about two thousand of the colliers of Edinburgh and Haddington took place on Musselburgh Links. Mr. James Simpson, a delegate from Falkirk, said that the strike had now lasted for eight weeks, and that the men were undergoing the greatest miseries and hardships, but that they were determined not to yield till they got 5s. a day. Their masters were becoming lords at their expense, and if the men stood out, the whole of Scotland joining in the strike, the masters must give in. He strongly urged the miners present to give up work. The chairman then proposed that a meeting of delegates from the different mines in Mid-Lothian and Haddington should be held at Dalkeith, on Wednesday, to give in reports as to whether they were prepared to join in the strike. This was agreed to. The assembly separated quietly about three o'clock. There was a general meeting of colliers from the Alloa, Clackmannan, Coalsnaughton, and Sheardale works, on Wednesday. David Baxter, a delegate from Bathgate, addressed them, asking them to strike till their fellow-workmen 5s. a day from their employers. After a long discussion the men refused to strike.—*Scotsman*.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—On or about the 14th ult. a hamper, in which was a stone bottle containing some sherry wine, was left at Hunmanby station, without the knowledge of any of the officers of that place. It was addressed to Mr. T. Bell, of Grindale, farmer, and was forwarded by rail to Bridlington, and thence, on Saturday, the 19th ult., to its destination. Sunday being Mr. Bell's birthday, he thought it had been sent to him by some friends by way of a "lark." Mrs. Bell, having drawn the cork, discovered that it had a peculiar smell, and, in order to ascertain the taste, dipped the tip of her finger in the liquor, and applied it to her tongue, which taste was equally unsatisfactory. Next morning the bottle and its contents were sent to Mr. Hutchinson, of Bridlington, surgeon, who quickly ascertained that it contained a large amount of prussic acid. Some of it has since been administered to a full-grown cat, and it killed her in ten seconds. No clue has as yet been obtained to the guilty person.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)  
43, Southampton row, Russell-square, London,  
April 24th, 1856.

SIR,—Having just seen in your paper of the 12th instant an article, accompanied by some sketches, on the Falkland Islands, for which you say you are indebted to the courtesy of the late Governor of those islands, I beg leave to ask you upon what grounds, or with what intention, my name has been so unwarrantably handled therein, especially as I am at present in London, and in correspondence with the present Government, for the purpose of claiming British protection and justice against the arbitrary acts and misrepresentations of certain British authorities, which have been the cause of my remaining, for these last eighteen years, dispossessed of my private property in the East Falkland Islands, after an honourable possession of very many years previous. It cannot, therefore, be expected that I shall, after so many years of unmerited grievances, pass over in silence any new misrepresentations, or *ex parte* statements, which, if left uncontradicted, may have a tendency to injure me in the estimation of the public, as I possess ample evidence to convince every impartial man that I was perfectly justified in pursuing the course I did with regard to the Falkland Islands.

I trust to your impartiality to insert this letter in your next number, and am respectfully,  
Sir, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS VERNET.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT MEN.—Mr. Mayall, the photographic artist, has just opened a new gallery of sun-pictures, at 226, Regent-street. During the past year Mr. Mayall has taken photographic portraits of a great number of distinguished and well-known individuals, commencing with her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family; and Mr. Mayall's art has been called into requisition by most of the leading members of the aristocracy. The whole of the Cabinet Ministers have followed, as well as many independent members of the two Houses of Parliament. He has also taken the portraits of many officers who have distinguished themselves in the late war.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. S. Meyrick Higgins, to Icomb, near Stow-on-the-Wold. The Rev. George Mansfield, to Allhallows-the-Great with Allhallows-the-Less, London. *Vicarage*: The Rev. C. Theobald, to Grays Thurrock, Essex. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. Pettitt, to St. Jude's Church, Birmingham. The Rev. R. Cope, to the new district church of St. Mark, Nottingham. The Rev. J. F. Green, to St. Margaret's Church, Ward End, near Birmingham.

LAST week the inhabitants of St. George, Bloomsbury, presented to the newly-appointed Bishop of Carlisle a testimonial of plate, valued at £600, in recognition of his Lordship's services in the cause of education while officiating as Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Henry Buttenshaw, late Curate of St. Mary's, and Sub-Curate of Dymchurch, Kent, now Curate of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, has been presented with a silver pocket Communion service upon his leaving, from his parishioners; and a handsome sermon-cover from the children of the National school, for his kindness to them.

"THE RED BRIGADE."—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—I am a shoeblack, one of the "Reds," venturing to beg a few lines to rectify a statement in your last week's paper. The average strength of our division of the Brigade is fifty-seven, and not "seven strong," as you said in your "Thoughts in Thoroughfares." I say our division, for London (in a shoeblack sense) is divided into three parts, of which the red frocks inhabit one, the yellow tunics another, and the blue jackets a third. These differ but little either in language, institutions, or laws. Bishopgate-street separates the reds and blues (we had at one time a boundary difficulty with the blues), while the Thames divides both from the yellows. Of these the reds are the strongest, the others numbering on an average about thirty-five a piece. As to our respectability, just look at what we earn—First-class boys (at the best stations), 8s.; second-class, 2s. 6d. a day. Thus much for the "Brigade," our sworn brothers in blacking. As to the free lances of the craft, the "young barbarians" of your Correspondent, we agree with the remarks of the committee in their report. We wish a clear stage and no favour. Forgive this intrusion, Sir. I owe it to this society that I am not in rags.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS OF PEACE AND FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AT EDINBURGH.

YESTERDAY week, the 2nd inst., these Proclamations were read at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, and the County-buildings, Leith. The weather was fair, with occasional sunshine, and afforded all that could be desired for the display. About the Cross the crowd was very dense. Every window commanding a view of the proceedings was filled, large numbers crowded the balcony in front of the Royal Exchange, and the roof of St. Giles's Church was occupied by the boys of George Heriot's Hospital, who displayed a variety of banners and flags. Altogether there could not have been less than 20,000 or 30,000 people assembled in the High-street. The 7th Dragoon Guards formed the guard of honour, and lined the street from the County-buildings to the porch of the High Church. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the procession, consisting of Sheriff Gordon, the Sheriff-Clerk, and the Heralds and Pursuivants, moved from the County-buildings to the Cross, joined at the High Church by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council in their robes, guarded by a body of high constables. Both Proclamations were read by Mr. Anderson, Marchmont Herald—the Peace Proclamation being responded by Mr. Robert Hamilton, Kintyre Pursuivant, and the Thanksgiving Proclamation by Mr. James Sinclair, Unicorn Pursuivant. The band of the Dragoons having played "God Save the Queen," the Herald and Sheriffs' department of the procession proceeded in carriages to Leith, where the proclamations were also read, as at Edinburgh. The principal features on the route were the great crowds assembled on the North Bridge, in front of the Register-house, and along Leith-street. At the County-buildings, Leith, the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the burgh met the Sheriffs and Heralds, and conducted them to the balcony over the principal entrance to the Court-house. The crowd was not very large—the Heralds having arrived before the time indicated in the programme. The Provost ordered the police and military to retire and allow free access to the populace up to the walls of the building, for which he got several rounds of hearty applause. As the conclusion of the proceedings the Provost proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE IN DUBLIN.

"MEAGRE, motley, and slovenly" are the epithets justly used by the *Times* in recording the mode in which the people, or rather the heralds, of England made the Proclamation of Peace in the streets of London. It was not so in Dublin. Peace was there proclaimed on Friday, the 2nd of May, with all the pomp and show which could tend to act upon and harmonise with public enthusiasm. The soldiers and heralds—the courtly retinue—the gorgeous trappings and the brilliant decorations—all passed off to admiration. Not only were the leading streets of the handsome city of Dublin, so admirably adapted for sight-seeing and sight-showing, densely thronged by the living masses who poured out from all quarters to participate in the joyful ceremony, but every window and balcony from which the pageant or the procession could be seen, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded by thousands of spectators. The windows and balconies especially were occupied by a brilliant and numerous array of ladies. The troops numbered at least seven thousand. The weather was most propitious, and the whole formed a magnificent spectacle.

From an early hour the military composing the various guards, with detachments from all the cavalry regiments in garrison, drew up in double line on the esplanade before the Royal Barracks, under the command of Major-General Cochrane. At precisely a quarter to eleven o'clock the Lord Lieutenant, escorted by the entire regiment of the 16th Lancers, arrived at the esplanade; he was received with presented arms. On his Excellency taking up a position in front of the troops, the bands of two militia regiments joined and defiled before him, to the air of "The Tight Little Island." His Excellency was mounted on a fine bay charger with magnificent housings. He was frequently cheered during the course of the day. When his Excellency had inspected the troops drawn up in the Esplanade, a procession was formed of the cavalry, which proceeded at once to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, the Ulster King of Arms, the Heralds, and the Corporation, were waiting to receive the Lord Lieutenant. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, was gorgeously attired, and the costume appertaining to his knightly and time-honoured office deserves especial mention. The chief and distinctive feature of the dress was the "tabard" or vestment of "the Queen's Master of Heraldry and King of Arms in Ireland." It consists of a loosely-fitting satin robe, divided into various compartments of white, purple, and crimson, each compartment being embroidered with devices in gold representing the Royal arms of England and the various knightly orders appertaining to the British Crown. The coat of arms worn by Sir Bernard Burke differed in nothing from the original tabard devised and presented by King Henry VIII. when he originated the office of Ulster King in Ireland. Sir Bernard bore in his hand the ivory-tipped sceptre of his office, and he wore the collar of SS, and the blue ribbon and badge of the Order of St. Patrick.

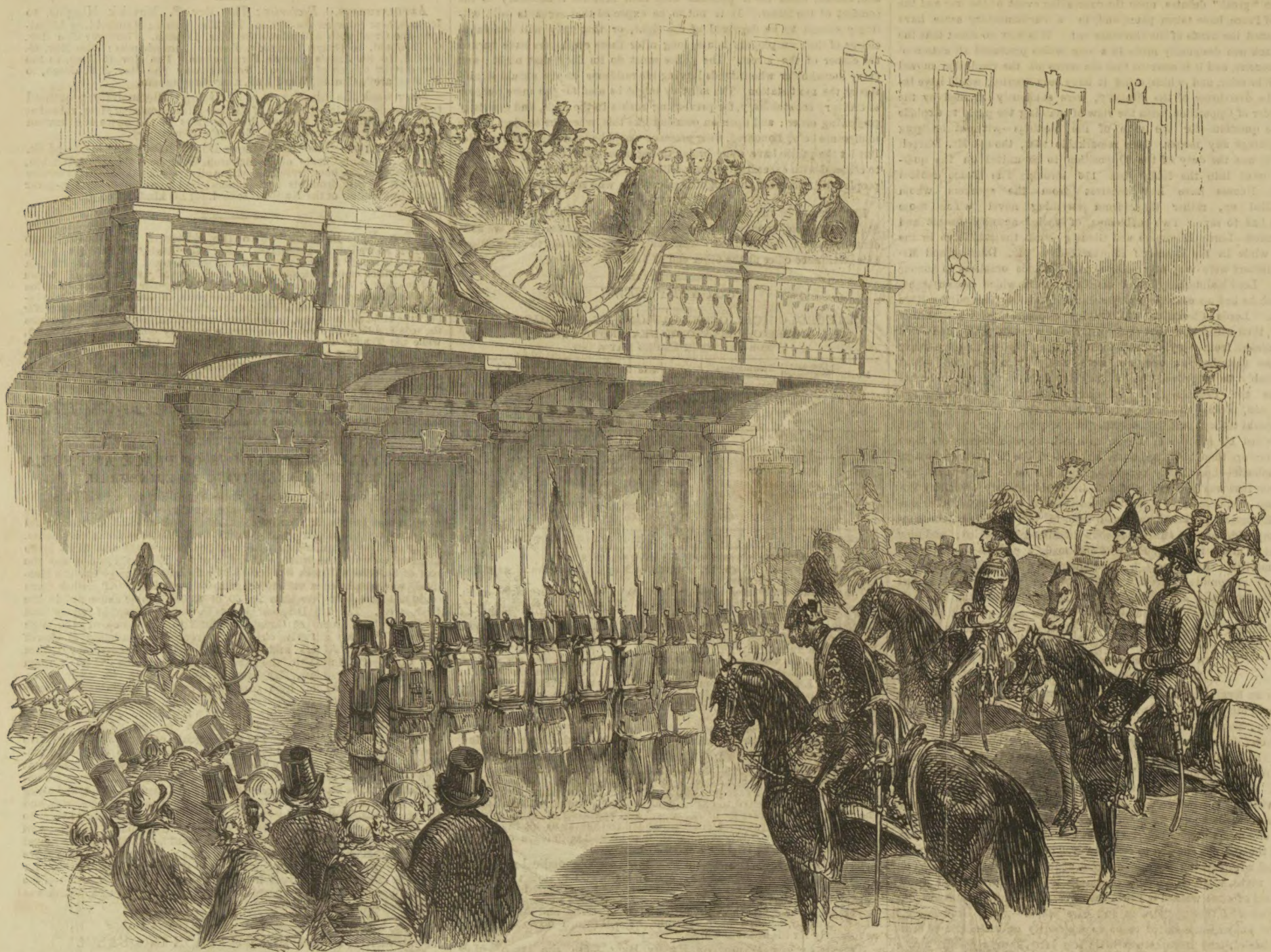
M. de Burggraf, the French Consul, accompanied by Captain de Mar, Captain Portier, and Enseigne de Groinley, of the French Navy, had, by special invitation, a place in the procession, immediately contiguous to the Lord Mayor, and during the day the Lord Lieutenant showed them marked attention.

On the arrival of his Excellency and suite at the Mansion House a procession was formed, and moved on in the direction of the Castle in the following order:—

- Two Cavalry Regiments.
- The Marshal of Dublin, with his Truncheon.
- Kettle Drums and Trumpets.
- Heralds.
- Ulster King of Arms,
- In an Open Carriage, with Four White Horses, accompanied by the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin.
- An Escort of Cavalry.
- The Lord Mayor with Sword and Mace.
- The Recorder and Aldermen.
- The Town Council.
- City Magistrates.
- An Escort of Cavalry.
- His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Suite.
- An Escort of Cavalry.

This brilliant cortège went its way through files of soldiers, and crowds of civilians, to the Castle. Here, in the Presence Chamber, all the Judges, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, the Under-Secretary Col. Larcom, and other official dignitaries were assembled. Ulster, with the Heralds, and the Viceregal Household, ascended to the Castle balcony, and a call having been thrice sounded, Athlone Pursuivant commanded silence, and the Queen's Proclamation of Peace was read aloud by Ulster King of Arms. "God Save the Queen" was shouted, and the bands then struck up and continued to play until





THE READING OF THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF PEACE, AT DUBLIN.

the procession, having been re-formed, left the Castle in the same order as before for Sackville-street, where proclamation was again made by Ulster. After this his Excellency returned to the Castle; and Ulster, and his attendant Heralds, and the Corporation, proceeded, and made the third proclamation at the Mansion House.

So terminated this graceful heraldic pageant.

It is worthy of remark that, forty-one years ago, the father of the present High Sheriff of Dublin, Mr. West, filled a similar office to that which his son now fills, and actually took part, as High Sheriff of Dublin, in the proclaiming of the Peace of 1815.

At three o'clock his Excellency and suite proceeded in state to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a full choral service was performed.

The day's proceedings were appropriately closed by a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge to all Crimean officers at present resident in or near Dublin.



THE READING OF THE ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS OF PEACE AND FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING, AT EDINBURGH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE MAY QUEEN





## THE ELFIN MAY.

BORN in the purple meet for her,  
Proclaimed by hearts that beat for her,  
Throned on the mosses green;  
Scattering from our souls the snow  
With memories of long ago,  
She comes—the Elfin Queen!

A thousand fancies glance to her;  
The village children dance to her  
With smiles that come and part;  
Their pealing voices tell of her,  
Till nature tells the spell of her  
And lives along the heart.

Their rusted robes she flings aside;  
She pranks them with a queenly pride.  
Their brows with garlands wreathing:  
Like chords by wandering breezes  
Thrilled,  
Their spirits are with music filled,  
Touched by her tender breathing.

With loving tones they speak to her;  
They lift the dimpled cheek to her  
To kiss their tears away;  
From arching brows they bear her out,  
While sweet sounds the woodland  
shout—  
"Bring home—bring home the May!"

O, fair is she at radiant noon,  
Fairer beneath the freshening moon,  
And beautiful alway:  
Bright tears she gives when blossoms  
die;  
Mid smiles she lives when Love is  
high—  
A mortal, yet a Fay.

Mild Auster oft hath sighed for her,  
Sad April, weeping, died for her,  
Disdaining other duty;  
Pale Hyacinth upon the gale  
Droops, as she sweeps the charmed vale,  
Drowned in a dream of beauty.

Never a tendril born but blesses  
Her with its twining fond caresses,  
Mute-bending to her will:  
Birds in her borrowed strains rejoice;  
The music of her low, sweet voice  
Sounds in the mountain rill.

Threading like light the forest glade,  
Now in, now out, the chestnut shade,  
Or hid in woodland nooks,  
The squirrel's haunt she mounteth up;  
Or, rocked in vain Narcissus' cup,  
She bends above the brooks.

When, aly, her web Arachne weaves,  
And spirits, stirring mid the leaves,  
Take mortals unaware,  
Where, eddying, whirl the water-  
rings,  
Like Venus from the foam she springs—  
The reed-bloom in her hair.

On buoyant wing, serene and strong,  
She follows far the cuckoo's song,  
Still lost and ever flying;  
Till, lured along some rocky slope,  
She finds at last a cheated hope  
In Echo's soft replying.

Her chosen tree the roebuck knows,  
As, butting at its bole, he goes  
To cut his budding horns;  
Both young and old shall bless the  
May;  
But she shall give the flowers away  
And dwell among the thorns.

Sorrow shall come to her full soon,  
For she shall love the haughty June,  
And wait—he never coming;  
Or dream she hears at even-close  
His voice, in murmurs to the rose,  
Blent with the wild-bee's humming.

When wheels the bat his giddy ring,  
And where the lithe cicadas sing,  
The chafer's wings are whirling—  
Where wild the fairy-grasses wave,  
Proud June shall trample on her grave  
The leafy forest stirring.

Why then—farewell the blithesome  
Fay;  
Farewell the beating pulse of May  
Whose charm the senses stole;  
And welcome o'er the grave of spring  
The butterfly upon the wing—  
The glorious type of soul!

E. L. HERVEY.

## MUSIC.

GRISI made her first appearance at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Thursday week; and her announcement drew the fullest house of the season. She performed *Norma*, the grandest of all her characters. In face and person she is little (if at all) changed since last year; her voice retains much of its pristine power and sweetness; and her energy is unabated. She was welcomed with the old cordiality; frequently roused the enthusiasm of the audience by her noble and beautiful performance; and the curtain fell amid general acclamations. She was well supported by Mlle. Maria as *Adalgisa*, Tamberlik as *Pollio*, and Tagliafico as *Oroveso*. Tamberlik's engagement has terminated. Though he will be replaced by Mario, he will, nevertheless, be a great loss to the theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opens this evening, when Albion reappears in one of her best and most favourite parts, *La Cenerentola*, supported by Calzolari, Belletti, and Zucconi.

THE ORCHESTRAL UNION have resumed their performances this season. Their first concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday morning last. It consisted of an excellent collection of orchestral pieces, including Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Naiades," Beethoven's eighth symphony, Molique's violin concerto in D minor (performed by himself), and Mellon's overture, "Heloise;" with vocal pieces by M. and Madame Gassier. The orchestra, which is under the direction of Mr. Mellon, has lost nothing of the excellence which has always distinguished it.

PROFESSOR STERNDALE BENNETT's second performance of classical pianoforte music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, and as usual drew an assemblage who filled the room to the doors. The concert well deserved the name of classical, in regard both to selection and execution. Mr. Bennett played his own well-known chamber trio, Op. 26, for piano, violin, and violoncello, along with Messrs. Ganz, two able performers just arrived in London. Madame Clara Schumann, the "observed of all observers" at present, played, with Mr. Bennett, a beautiful *andante*, with variations by her husband, and likewise a selection from his pianoforte pieces *à quatre mains*. Mr. Bennett played one of the old sonatas of Dussek, as fresh and charming as if written yesterday; and (with Herr Moritz Ganz) Mendelssohn's duet in B flat for the piano and violoncello. A young contralto singer, Mlle. Pels Leusden, made her debut in England on this occasion, and interested the audience by her talent and her modesty. And a graceful song, newly composed by Mr. Bennett, "Sing, maiden, sing," was very sweetly sung by Mr. Benson.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF had a morning concert on Thursday (last week), at the mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, and patronised by a host of the female aristocracy. The concert-hall was crowded by a splendid assemblage; and the performance was worthy of the audience. Madame Rudersdorff exerted her fine talents with great effect, and her sister, Mlle. Mathilde Rudersdorff, made a very favourable impression by her sweet and unpretending style. The music was chiefly vocal; and two of the pieces were a romance and a duet by amateurs of rank—the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Earl of Westmoreland—both honourable to the talents of the composers. Of the instrumental pieces the most remarkable was an admirable duet of Benedict and De Beriot for the piano and violin, played by Messrs. Benedict and Sainton, with an effect which was enhanced by the magnificent tones of one of Kirkman's pianofortes. The second part of the concert consisted entirely of a selection (extremely well performed) from Costa's new oratorio of "Eli."

MR. HOWARD GLOVER, the distinguished composer, is about to open SADLER'S WELLS for a short season of English operatic performance. He is to be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. and Mme. Weiss, Mr. Miranda, Miss Poole, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Benedict, and others, forming a very strong company. It is announced that Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be given (with additional music, for the first time in this country), and under the personal direction of the popular composer himself, who has not appeared before the London public these four years.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—On Tuesday morning this distinguished lady read the tragedy of "Othello" before a large and fashionable audience, at Willis's Rooms. This, and two other readings, one to-day and the final one next Wednesday, constitute Mrs. Kemble's last readings in England. Her delivery of "Othello" was throughout glorious. She was in magnificent voice, and not only the passionate passages were illustrated by the dreadful music of her tragic thunder-tones, but there was as it were an emotional accompaniment to the ordinary poetic dialogue, which was as music to the instructed and attentive ear. *Othello* himself came out grandly, "great of heart," yet simple, tender, loving, as childhood, or truth, or wisdom, tempted indeed fatally, yet deceived only by their own purity or innocence. *Iago*, also, was a masterpiece—more subtle than reasonable—a "demi-devil," serpent-intellect, human and yet fiendlike. *Cassio's* drunkenness was realised with inimitable humour; while *Roderigo's* folly was shaded off with extreme delicacy. *Desdemona* was beautifully represented. The death-struggle in the chamber-scene was terribly portrayed; the climax of the acting art was indeed reached. Never within our recollection were we so affected by any acting as by this reading of the play.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Address to the Crown upon the Treaty of Peace was moved by The Earl of ELLESMERE, who adverted to the various incidents of the war, and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements entered into by the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Paris. Certain as he felt that those Plenipotentiaries had acted with the most perfect good faith, he had the utmost confidence that their exertions would result in a long continuance of peace.

Lord GLENELG seconded the motion. The Earl of MALMESBURY contended that in several parts the treaty was both an unsatisfactory and an unsafe one. The Allies had taken many forts on the coasts of the Black Sea as well as Sebastopol, and yet all these forts were to be restored to Russia with no other equivalent than the restoration of Kars. No safeguard had been provided against the extension of the Russian empire in Asia Minor, or against the development of a dangerous power in the hands of Russia in and around the Euxine.

The Earl of CLARENDON contended that the strictures of the noble Earl were fully answered by the terms of the treaty. He then proceeded to defend the course pursued by the Government with respect to Kars and the campaign in Asia, and also to defend the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The objects of the war were fully accomplished by the treaty, which fully carried out the basis agreed upon at Vienna. He believed in the good faith of Russia in entering into the treaty, and had no doubt of her having every disposition to adhere to her engagements.

The Earl of DERRY pointed out several objectionable points in the treaty, and referred more particularly to the articles in relation to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and the power which Russia retained of rebuilding the forts on the eastern coast of that sea. He condemned the concession of the right of search as regarded neutral vessels, but would nevertheless accept the treaty, though with great reluctance, being of opinion that it was looked upon with the same feeling by the public in general. He could not admit that the treaty was either honourable to England or creditable to the British Government.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the treaty and the conduct of the war by the Government. The Earl of ABERDEEN thought the treaty a wise and honourable one, though some of the details were open to objection.

Lord COWLEY supported the Address. Earl GREY, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord CAMPBELL subsequently made some remarks; after which The Address was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir E. B. Lytton, said the answer had not been received from the United States of America relative to the proposal to submit to arbitration the Central American question; and, therefore, thought that in the present state of the correspondence no advantage would accrue from bringing forward a discussion upon the subject. He expected the answer in a few days.—Sir E. B. LYTTON said that, under these circumstances, he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice on the subject until after the holidays.

## TREATY OF PEACE.

Mr. E. DENISON moved an Address to her Majesty expressive of the joy and satisfaction felt by the House at the restoration of peace on conditions honourable to the Crown, and which fully accomplished the great objects for which the war was undertaken. That they further rejoiced that, notwithstanding the exertions made, the resources of the empire remain unimpaired, and hoped that the peace which had been concluded might, under the favour of Divine Providence, long continue to shed its blessings over Europe. The hon. gentleman said that when the war first broke out no one anticipated that he would live to see it brought to a close, yet in a comparatively short time, and after brilliant feats of war, an honourable treaty of peace had been concluded, by which more was gained than those objects for which the war was originally undertaken. The grasp of Russia upon Sweden had been relaxed, and, amongst other advantages upon which they might congratulate themselves, there was the extension by the Sultan of equal rights to all his subjects, Christian as well as Mahometan. It was much to the credit of the present Emperor of Russia that he had the great moral courage to admit at Moscow that the opinion of Europe was against him, and that it was, therefore, time to withdraw from the contest. After referring in eulogistic terms to the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia, he expressed a hope that England would never forget that it was at her sharpest need that Sardinia had flung herself into the contest, and that that State had a strong claim should she hereafter by any circumstances require it. He admitted that the Treaty of Peace had not been received by the country with any great degree of enthusiasm; but he was satisfied they viewed it with a satisfaction of which every day would witness the increase. He concluded by submitting his motion with confidence to the House.

Mr. H. HERBERT seconded the motion. Lord J. MANNERS said he would not oppose the adoption of the Address; but he would, nevertheless, take exception to some parts of it which professed satisfaction at the arrangements made for the future integrity of the Turkish empire. He admitted that sufficient had been done with respect to Turkey in Europe; but the same thing could not be said respecting Turkey in Asia, which was the more to be regretted as that was the most vulnerable part of the Turkish empire. The noble Lord also contended that the Circassians had been basely deserted; for the treaty would enable Russia to rebuild all the forts which had been destroyed on the coasts of the Black Sea. The treaty, therefore, did little less than hand over to Russia the whole of the Transcaucasian provinces, the tribes of which we had incited to war, and afterwards abandoned. He suggested, therefore, to Mr. Denison to modify the second paragraph of his motion, in order that the Address might pass with the unanimity of the House.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the Address, believing the treaty of peace to be such as that the people of England would hereafter be able to look back to it with a degree of moderate satisfaction. As to the Circassians, they gave little sympathy or assistance to the Allies during the war, and had, therefore, little claim upon them in return.

Mr. LAYARD gave every credit to Lord Clarendon for what had been done for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The concessions obtained from the Sultan in their favour were far greater than could have been anticipated. With regard to the limitation of ships of war in the Black Sea, it differed little from the limitation clause proposed at Vienna, and he had no doubt but Russia could, without the slightest difficulty, evade it. On the other hand, she might introduce ships of war under the guise of merchantmen into the Black Sea, through the Bosphorus, for he had seen it done himself. He thought there was an omission as to Circassia in the treaty. Previously to the treaty there had been no document or declaration from any Power recognising the right of Russia in Circassia. We had always looked upon the Russian possession of that country as an intrusion, but the fact of a discussion having been entered into upon the subject of the right of Russia to rebuild the fortifications on the Circassian coast was a tacit acknowledgment that Russia had a claim to that coast. So far as regarded Turkey, her real security was her being received into the European family; and for that he felt bound to give support to the Government for a treaty which he confessed was much better than he expected to find it. Adverting to the state of Italy, he strongly animadverted on the position of the Roman States, and of Naples and Sicily, which was such as to call for interference or mediation in the interests of suffering humanity in those countries.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was his persuasion that the Address was correct in stating that the treaty was one honourable to the Crown, and that the objects for which the war had been undertaken had been accomplished. The noble Lord then went *seriatim* through the various articles of the treaty, which gave every security that could be given, for it was impossible to treat Russia otherwise than any other country was to be treated, in assuming they would fulfil the engagements into which they entered. Many people thought that after another campaign we would have been in a position to require much better terms than had been obtained. It might be so; but the greater credit he gave the Government for concluding a peace the moment they felt that the objects of the war had been obtained. With regard to Circassia, he feared that the power given to Russia of restoring the forts on that coast would be a great means of confirming her rule in the Black Sea. The right of Russia over these coasts had never been acknowledged; her rights were confined to those formerly enjoyed by Turkey. She had certain forts on the coasts occupied by her garrisons, but possessed nothing else on the main land. Her territorial possessions were confined to the ports she occupied by the Treaty of Adrianople; these were surrendered to Russia, but that did not give her a claim to an inch of ground beyond them. The authority given in this respect would afford Russia the means of sending troops over from Odessa and Sebastopol to the Asiatic coast, and give great advantages in her contests with the tribes which ever since the Treaty of Adrianople had maintained their independence in spite of her. He might be told that no advantage could be obtained beyond what had been gained, but he would rather that Russia had stipulated not to again occupy those forts than that we should have insisted on her stipulation with regard to Aland. This war was undertaken to preserve the integrity of Turkey, and although the mere fortification of Aland might be very important for Sweden, he would have abandoned that point if Russia had given up the forts, which it must be remembered had been already abandoned. In conclusion he commented strongly on the condition of the Papal States, and of Naples and Sicily, and expressed a hope that the words of Lord Clarendon at the Conference might not be allowed to fall to the ground.

Lord C. HAMILTON moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to omit the assertion that the conditions of the peace were honourable, and to modify it also so far as to say that it "in a great measure,"

instead of "fully," accomplished the objects for which the war was undertaken. He condemned the conduct of the Plenipotentiaries in handing over Circassia to Russia, as they had virtually done. Upon no ground could it be maintained that Russia had any right to the territory of Circassia; and he held that it was incumbent upon the House of Commons to interpose now, for it was owing to the fact of the British Government having given assistance that the chains of Russia had been riveted upon that gallant people. As the representatives, therefore, of a free people, he called upon them to insist upon an undertaking from the Government that the Circassians would not be handed over entirely to the power of Russia. The very termination of the war had placed the Circassians in a worse position than they were before it broke out, owing to the immense augmentation of the forces and military material collected in the vicinity of their territory.

Sir C. WOOD said the Circassians did not live on the coasts of the Black Sea; they inhabited the coasts of the Caspian Sea, and they had rendered no assistance. The only parties that the observations made in the course of the debate would refer to were the inhabitants of the country about Anapa; but the only co-operation they had ever agreed to give they had withheld, and they had, therefore, no claim upon this country. They had agreed to join in the attack on Anapa, but they never made their appearance. What did the noble Lord mean when he charged the Government with handing over this people to Russia? So far as the ports on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea were concerned, those ports were ceded by Turkey to Russia. If the noble Lord would but look at the third article of the Treaty of Peace, he would see that the integrity of those places in Asia was maintained exactly as it existed before the commencement of the war. The freedom of the commerce of the Black Sea was amply secured. Before the noble Lord talked of handing over these places to Russia he should explain what he wished the Government to do. Even if the Government were inclined, it was not so easy to deal with those people, for they had no settled organised Government. They were led by chiefs like the Highland chiefs, who acknowledged no superior authority. There was, therefore, no Government in that quarter to deal with. The British Government could not attempt to deal with that people until they had first done that which was almost impossible—namely, to bind the chiefs in some sort of alliance or confederation which could be dealt with as an independent Government. The British Government left that people in the same state as they were before.

Mr. LINDSAY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, and the debate was according adjourned until Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The County Courts Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time, after some discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards took part.

The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## TREATY OF PEACE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate was resumed by Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, who at once avowed that he had received the treaty with great joy and satisfaction, it having far exceeded his expectations. He was of opinion that it had accomplished all those objects for which the war had been undertaken, and much more, for it threw open the Black Sea and its tributaries to the commerce of the world.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE approved of many portions of the treaty, but he could have wished that better security had been taken for the religious freedom of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. As it now stood we had barred ourselves from interfering, should the Sultan be unable or unwilling to persevere in carrying the late firman into operation. The hon. and learned gentleman entered at much length into the question of international law as regarded the right to seize an enemy's goods in neutral vessels, and contended that we had sacrificed a maritime right of far greater value than people generally supposed, and against the justice of which no valid argument could be adduced.

The Marquis of GRANBY, after referring to the objections which from the beginning he had consistently urged against the prosecution of the war, declared himself thoroughly satisfied with the peace by which it had been terminated.

Mr. S. HERBERT examined the political conditions of the problem which presented itself when the negotiations for peace were commenced. These he believed to have been skillfully and honourably adjusted, remarking that the final result had been to exorcise the phantom of Russian predominance, and to break up that alliance between the Northern Powers of Europe by whose continuance the general tranquillity of the Continent was so heavily imperilled. As to the allowance of the rebuilding of the forts on the eastern coasts of the Black Sea, he would ask if they would reject the peace on the ground of that exemption, and continue the war, probably without the aid of France? He thought the treaty had accomplished all the objects for which the war was commenced, and that its provisions were even more than commensurate with the successes which we had obtained in the course of the war. He passed a high eulogium on Lord Clarendon, to whom he believed it was entirely owing that so good a peace had been realised.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND would not hunt a dead hare, and would therefore say nothing about the treaty; but he would exhort the House as to the future. He strongly recommended the Government, if they meant to promote the civilisation of Europe, to apply themselves sedulously to putting down ecclesiastical power in every nation it contained.

Mr. BOWYER replied to the remarks of Lord John Russell as regarded the Government of the Papal States, stating that he disbelieved the acts of gross tyranny which the noble Lord alleged to have been enacted in those States. He complained of Mr. Layard for having labelled the King of Naples, who was, he (Mr. Bowyer) asserted, a pattern of every Christian virtue; and the Pope was the most beloved of any Sovereign in Europe by his own subjects, amongst whom he constantly went without guards or attendants.

Mr. BENTINCK condemned the abandonment of the maritime rights of this country, which must inflict an incalculable injury upon the power of this country. He believed, if the whole expenses of the war were to be paid over again to get this suicidal article of the treaty reversed, it would be the cheapest bargain that a nation had ever entered into.

Mr. CARDWELL joined with the most cordial satisfaction in the Address which was under consideration, and would not have risen but for the purpose of replying to the observations of Mr. R. Phillimore, with respect to the abandonment of the maritime rights of England by a new construction as that contained in the treaty was a greater injury to the most powerful maritime power than to any others; but then it was to be considered that it was not a concession to Russia or to France, but a concession to the general interests of humanity and to the strict demands of justice.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said there were some points in the treaty which could not be looked upon with dissatisfaction, and amongst them was the fact, that this was the first war from which Russia had ever retired ceding instead of acquiring territory. He did not think, however, that we had fully obtained all the objects for which the war had been commenced. Sufficient safeguards were not taken against the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; nor were the objections taken by Lord J. Manners with respect to the Circassians at all satisfactorily answered.

Mr. M. GIBSON supported the Address; but complained of the articles which made England, France, and Austria guarantee the independence and integrity of Turkey as being vicious in principle, and calculated to plunge us in future warfare.

Mr. WHITESIDE drew attention to the resolution signed by the Plenipotentiaries in Paris with respect to the excesses of the Belgian press, which he contended betrayed an intention of putting down that press. This was a matter requiring discussion, and Government would have to explain how far it was committed by Lord Clarendon's signature to that resolution.

Mr. GLADSTONE believed if they were to go to a division on the amendment, the result would be that an overwhelming majority would express its joy at the event of the Treaty, and the minority would express its dissatisfaction. For his own part he welcomed the peace with joy, because he felt it was an honourable peace, which accomplished all the objects for which the war was undertaken. He agreed with Mr. Whiteside that we were called upon to pronounce before long a decided opinion upon the protocol relating to the press of Belgium. He thought it was strange that the affairs of Belgium, Italy, &c., should have been made the subjects of discussion at conferences where those countries were wholly unrepresented. He was not an advocate for interference with other states, but at the same time he must say that the Government of the Papal States was incurably bad. Still it formed no part of the object for which the Plenipotentiaries had assembled. Turning to Belgium, he looked with the utmost concern at the formidable nature of the resolution which had been signed with respect to the press of that country. The language indulged in concerned this country very nearly, for this country was the bulwark of the liberty of the press. It even appeared as if the Austrian Plenipotentiary implied the necessity of dealing with the press in England, for he used the expression that it should be restrained in whatever quarter of Europe, as a European necessity.

After some observations from Mr. HADFIELD, Lord PALMERSTON said he rejoiced to find that, amidst some diversity of opinion, there was no intention in any quarter to oppose the unanimous adoption of the Address to the Sovereign by that House. He then noticed the amendments, and analysed the arguments propounded by Lord J. Manners and Lord C. Hamilton, urging counter arguments to prove that the objections they had raised against the Treaty of Peace were unsubstantiated or trivial. The war, he submitted, was closed by an honourable peace, and in its course had evinced the innate strength and developed the patriotism of the British nation. The treaty now concluded conferred no dazzling prizes either in the shape of territory or indemnities to England, but satisfactorily accomplished the great object for which the sword was drawn, namely, the security of Europe from Russian aggression, and would, he was convinced, become more highly appreciated as it was longer tried



and better known. This opinion respecting the general tenour of the treaty Lord Palmerston afterwards supported by describing the nature and effect of its several stipulations. All the bases outlined in the original Vienna propositions were fairly worked out in the clauses of the treaty, wherein every condition was presented in the shape most favourable to the integrity of Turkey and the prosperity of Europe at large, and surrounded by the guarantees best calculated to render its observance certain and permanent. Respecting the allegation that the Circassians had been betrayed, he remarked that no engagement, nor even intercourse, had been effected between the tribes of the Caucasus and the Allies. No assistance was afforded by the Circassians during the war, and the Western Powers were therefore not bound to propose any stipulations in their behalf when concluding peace with Russia. He described the condition of the provinces bordering on the Russian dominions in Asia Minor, pointed out that their position with regard to that Power was now the same as it had been for many years past, and contended that at all events no additional peril of Russian aggrandisement existed in that quarter. With regard to the Christian subjects of the Porte, the best security for their liberties had been framed which the Allies were justified in requiring, or which could have been enforced without subverting the independence of Turkey. The treaty, he contended, not only secured better conditions than the Allies had ventured to anticipate during the course of the war; but, supplemented as it was by the triple alliance between England, France, and Austria, placed the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and the security of other European nations against all attempts from Russia, on the safest and most permanent basis which diplomatic arrangements could effect. There was nothing in the treaty at which the country ought not to be satisfied, or might not rejoice. With respect to the case of the press of Belgium, it was a fact that there were some publications there which advocated the doctrine of the assassination of the sovereigns of other States: and it was not, therefore, unnatural that the French Plenipotentiary should have called attention to the subject; but Lord Clarendon stated that he could be no party to any proceeding for the purpose of interfering with the liberty of the press in any country whatever, and his signature to the resolution was not at all inconsistent with that declaration. The noble Lord concluded a speech of two hours and twenty minutes' duration amidst considerable cheering.

Lord C. HAMILTON then withdrew his amendment, and the Address was agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report on the Address to the Crown respecting the Treaty of Peace was brought up by Mr. E. Denison, and agreed to.

**TITHE COMMUTATION RENT CHARGE BILL.**—Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Tithe Commutation Rent Charge Bill. The measure, as the hon. member explained, was designed to effect a juster assessment of the incomes of clergymen to the poor-rate. That rate was now levied on the gross income from commuted tithe rent charges, upon an amount which often largely exceeded the net revenue of the clergyman, who could not obtain reduction without a costly and troublesome appeal. By the present bill an annual valuation was provided, and power given to the justices at quarter sessions to decide upon any questions relative to the sufficiency of the assessment.—The motion was seconded by Lord A. HERVEY.—Mr. BOUVERIE admitted the existence of a justifiable ground of complaint, but differed as to the mode in which the remedy should be provided, and the extent of the deductions that should be allowed in distinguishing between the gross and net incomes accruing from tithe rent charges. He would not, however, oppose the second reading of the bill.—A protracted discussion ensued, turning chiefly upon the details of the measure, in which Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Henley, Sir W. Heathcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and other members joined. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

**AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL.**—The second reading of the Aggravated Assaults Bill was moved by Mr. DILLWYN. The bill enacted that violent assaults on women and children should render the offender liable to corporal punishment. The hon. member enlarged upon the increasing frequency and atrocity of such unmanly offences, and contended that nothing but fear of the lash would effectually restrain their commission.—Sir G. GREY opposed the measure, urging that the present law on the subject worked very beneficially, and condemning the proposition to visit a brutal crime with punishment equally brutal.—The bill was also opposed by Mr. Biggs, Captain Scobell, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. S. Wortley. On a division there appeared:—For the second reading, 97; against it, 135; majority, 38. The bill is consequently lost.

The Sleeping Statutes Bill and the Scientific Societies Bill were respectively read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House of Lords, which thanked their Lordships for their loyal and dutiful Address, and for their cordial co-operation in the measures proposed for the prosecution of the late war, which, in conjunction with those of her allies, had led to a safe and an honourable peace.

#### PENSION TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR communicated to the House a Message from her Majesty, in which the Queen stated that, being desirous of conferring upon General Williams some signal mark of her approbation for his eminent and distinguished services as her Majesty's Commissioner in Asia, and especially for his gallant defence of Kars, she recommended to the House of Lords the propriety of making a provision of £1000 a year upon him, to continue during his natural life (Hear, hear).

Earl GRANVILLE announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer a Baronetcy upon General Williams by the title of Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars (Hear, hear).

#### THANKS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, AND MILITIA.

Lord PANMURE moved the thanks of the House to the Army, Navy, and Marines employed in the late war, and to the embodied Militia. The noble Lord took a review of the events of the late war, and of the operations of our army and fleet, which were deserving of the highest praise, and to be recorded in the brightest pages of British history. He also passed a high eulogium upon the exertions of the Militia, which was organised with the most admirable promptitude upon the voluntary principle and which conferred upon their country the most valuable services.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE bore testimony to the gallant conduct of the Army and Navy in their operations at the Crimea, and praised the Militia force for their valuable and timely assistance in enabling the Government to dispatch so many of our troops to the seat of war.

The Earl of CARDIGAN also praised the general conduct of the Army and Navy, and expressed his conviction that since the death of Lord Raglan the army had not been commanded in a way to give satisfaction. After a few words from Earl GREY and some other noble Lords, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.**—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received her Majesty's Answer to the Address voted by the House upon the conclusion of the peace. Her Majesty graciously thanked the House for the expression of its congratulation; and expressed her hope that the peace would be found to promote the welfare of her people and the civilisation of the world.

**PENSION TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.**—Lord Palmerston brought down a Message from the Crown, in reference to the granting of a pension of £1000 a year on General Williams. The Royal Message was exactly similar to that noticed in the report of the proceedings in the House of Lords. The noble Lord also stated that her Majesty had created General Williams a Baronet under the style and title of Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars (Cheers).

#### THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy for their conduct in connection with the operations of the late war, and also to the embodied Militia. He said it was one of the privileges of Parliament to vote its thanks to the Army and Navy for the termination of a successful war; and there was no war upon record for which the House had been called upon to perform that act which had ended more successfully than that which had just been brought to a conclusion (Hear, hear). Referring to the battles of Alma and Inkerman, he said that whilst the first proved that no enemy could hope to maintain a position, even though it might seem to be impregnable, which was attacked by British troops, the second proved in a manner equally unmistakable, that no position could be carried, however numerous might be the force brought against it, which British troops were determined to maintain (Hear, hear). Then there was the battle of Balaklava, with its famous cavalry charge—a charge which, however unfortunate it might have been in some respects, was one of the most heroic recorded in the pages of history (Hear). And what could surpass the conduct of the British Army in its various attacks upon Sebastopol? What could exceed the patient endurance which they had shown through all their sufferings before the walls of that fortress? In whatever way we regarded them, their conduct challenged admiration, for it had never been exceeded by any army in the world. The conduct of the private soldiers had been marked by every military virtue that could adorn human nature, whilst the conduct of the officers had been worthy the men they led (Cheers). The noble Lord then passed a warm eulogium upon the memory of Lord Raglan, whose only regret in the last moment of his existence was, he had no doubt, that he had not perished amid the dangers of the battle which he had so often bravely. Having alluded feelingly to the fate of other distinguished officers who had fallen in the war, he proceeded to compare the loss of the British Army in the Crimea with that of the Russians, and stated that, while in the former the whole number of casualties of all kinds from war did not exceed 22,000, no fewer than 90,000 Russians lay buried beneath the sod on the heights around

Sebastopol. With regard to the Navy, it had not had the same opportunity of distinguishing itself in battle as the Army; for neither in the Baltic nor the Black Sea had it the opportunity of meeting the foe face to face. In the Black Sea our sailors had acted nobly, in the trenches and elsewhere; and both fleets were well entitled to the thanks of Parliament for what they had done. In the Baltic the fleet had shown great skill and courage. In conjunction with our allies they had laid Bomarsund in ashes, and had bombarded Sveaborg. It was a proud fact in the history of England that, having begun the war with a small army and a comparatively small fleet, she had ended it with an army of 110,000 men and a naval armament the like of which the world had never seen before (Cheers). We had begun the war with 212 ships, and had ended it with no fewer than 290 (Cheers). The Civil Service also deserved the thanks of this House for their exertions. Nor ought the Militia to be forgotten, for no fewer than 37 regiments had volunteered for foreign service. Those who had gone abroad were models of military discipline and efficiency; and, besides this, they had given no less than 30,000 men to the Line. We had a force of 16,000 German and Swiss troops, finer soldiers than whom could hardly be met with. The noble Lord then referred, in terms of the warmest praise, to the conduct of the soldiers and sailors of France, Sardinia, and Turkey, who had been engaged in the war; and concluded by expressing his conviction that the House would unanimously agree to the motion (Cheers).

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, which, after a few words from Mr. A. STAFFORD, was unanimously agreed to. The House then went into Committee upon the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, soon after which it was counted out.

#### THE COURT.

The State Ball on Thursday, and the Levee on the preceding day, have been the chief incidents in Court life during the week.

The postponement of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Wellington College from Saturday last, until Monday, the 2nd of June, owing to the unfavourable weather, relieved the Queen from an engagement which, had it been persevered in, would have taken place under most inauspicious circumstances, the rain falling in torrents throughout the day. Remaining at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty received his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, on a special mission from the Emperor Alexander II. of All the Russias, who had an audience of the Queen, to announce the accession of his Imperial Majesty to the throne of Russia. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Grafton, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis of Ely, the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, the Earl and Countess Spencer, and Lord James Murray.

On Sunday, the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service, in the forenoon, in the chapel in Buckingham Palace. The service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort went to attend Divine service in Westminster Abbey, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the Dean of Windsor.

On Monday the Queen received visits from the Princess Salerno, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince rode on horseback, accompanied by the Princess Alice. In the afternoon her Majesty took a drive, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louise. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Sutherland, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Baron Brunnow (on a special mission from the Emperor of Russia), the Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Cowley, and the Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace. The Court was fully attended, the presentations of gentlemen exceeding 300, chiefly military and naval officers on return from service. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present.

On Thursday the Queen received the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at an audience, when they presented the Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London on the subject of the Peace. In the evening her Majesty gave a State Ball, for which nearly 2000 invitations were issued. The interior of the palace was decorated with flowers, and the saloons brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and the ball was opened shortly afterwards by her Majesty. At midnight a grand supper was served, and the festivities were not brought to a close until after two o'clock.

The Duke of Argyll was invested a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle by her Majesty on yesterday's night.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Cathness and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore have relieved Lord Byron and Sir E. Bowater in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty; and Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Captain Du Plat have relieved Lord A. Paget and Colonel F. H. Seymour in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Albert.

#### THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

The Queen has signified her gracious intention of honouring his Excellency, Mr. Musurus, Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte at this Court, with her presence at a grand ball, to be given in honour of her Majesty, at the residence of the Turkish Embassy, on the 27th inst.

His Highness Aali Pacha, First Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Porte at the recent Congress, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived at Claridge's Hotel (late Mivart's), at a late hour on Tuesday night, from Paris.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow has arrived at the residence of the Russian Legation, in Cheshunt-place, from Paris. His Excellency is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander of All the Russias to her Majesty the Queen.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane will give a grand ball on Wednesday, the 4th of June.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the grand review of Crimean and other troops, fixed for Thursday, the 29th instant, will take place on the cavalry exercising-ground in Windsor Great Park, between the Long-walk and the continuation of Sheet-street, Windsor, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Royal Family, the Corps Diplomatique, and her Majesty's Ministers. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, and a large number of general and staff officers, will also be present. This early hour has been appointed in consequence of her Majesty's Drawing-room at St. James's Palace being fixed for two o'clock in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will command the line, which, in addition to the household cavalry and infantry at present in England, and troops from Aldershot, will be composed of the third battalion of Grenadier Guards, first battalion of Coldstreams, first battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and several cavalry and infantry regiments from the Crimea, with three field batteries and two batteries of Horse Artillery from Woolwich. The troops, numbering upwards of 14,000 men, will arrive at Windsor on the preceding day, and those who cannot be billeted in Windsor, Eton, and Slough will be encamped on the ground. The Great Western and South-Western Railway Companies intend to run special trains on the 28th and 29th instant.

On Wednesday last, at 1.30 p.m., Lord Panmure, accompanied by Sir George Grey and Mr. Professor Barlow, arrived at Woolwich Arsenal, where they were received by Captain Boxer and other members of that establishment. Their object was to inspect the extensive arrangements which have been made for the celebration of the national festivities. They were conducted through the brass gun foundry to the new paper and pulp factory, where a considerable portion of the principal designs in course of preparation have been stored. They also visited the scene of the late accident.

The revised Estimates for the Army, published a few days since, show a reduction from the amount of the original Estimate of something like £14,000,000. A revised Navy Estimate issued on Thursday shows a reduction in this branch of more than £3,000,000, as it appears that, in consequence of peace, only £16,568,614 of the £19,876,665—originally considered necessary—will be required for the naval and transport service.

**EXPLOSION IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.**—At a quarter past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening a terrible noise caused the inhabitants of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton, to hasten to the Royal Arsenal gates to ascertain the extent of the explosion. The building where the accident occurred is constructed of corrugated iron. About thirty individuals were there employed in the construction of fireworks and a peculiar kind of rocket, which required the assistance of a drill for the holes to adjust the fuse. In preparing these the metal became overheated, and thus ignited the combustible matter, by which twelve poor fellows were severely burnt, two of them to such an extent as almost to forbid hope of recovery. The damage done to the works is of trifling importance, in consequence of the building being of iron, which remains as firm as ever, with merely the glass skylights blown out.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ON Wednesday last Prince Albert expressed his warm approval of the proposed Exhibition in Manchester, in 1857, of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom. The scheme was laid before him by the High Sheriff of Lancashire, the Mayor of Manchester, Sir John Potter, Mr. Thomas Bazley (a Royal Commissioner of 1851), Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, and Mr. Heron, the Town Clerk. When his Royal Highness was told that a guarantee fund of £60,000 had been raised in a very few days to secure the completion of the project, he is said to have remarked, "Had we acted like you for the Exhibition of 1851, we should have had no occasion to solicit subscriptions from the public." The citizens of Manchester are therefore busy designing a fireproof building capable of holding all the art treasures of the United Kingdom and thirty thousand visitors at one time. With the exception of the metropolis, Manchester, of all places in Great Britain, appears to be the most suited for an Exhibition of this kind. Situated as it is, the centre of the kingdom, in the midst of a dense population, with railway facilities adapted for bringing and returning visitors within one day to and from their own residences, it presents advantages of a nature highly calculated to ensure the financial success of the scheme. Of its importance to art there cannot be a moment's doubt.

The sale of Mr. Rogers's collection of works of art is still the subject of conversation in literary and artistic circles. When a second Mr. Thomas Tooke shall write the History of Prices of Works of Art, the Rogers sale will supply some remarkable instances of the wonderful increase that has occurred in the value of pictures by celebrated masters. Thus, Sir Joshua Reynolds sold "The Strawberry Girl" to Lord Carysfort for fifty guineas. This picture is now at Bowdoin, the seat of Lord Lansdowne. A duplicate of it was purchased by Mr. Rogers within a few years after Sir Joshua's death for very little more than the Carysfort quotation. At Mr. Rogers's death this duplicate was sold by auction to Lord Hertford for twenty times the sum Mr. Rogers gave for it. The same sale will supply other instances of a like rise in the value of the works of living masters. Thus, the finished sketch of "Sancho and the Duchess," by that genuine artist Mr. Leslie, which Mr. Christie knocked down amid murmurs of applause for one thousand one hundred and twenty guineas, Mr. Rogers was fortunate enough to buy at a sale some twenty years ago for seventy guineas. He bought it at Phillips's rooms and gave it to his sister. At her death it became once more his. The same sale will yet afford another remarkable example of the increase in value of works of art. The charming little picture of "The Two Children in the Tower," thought to have sold cheap at Mr. Rogers's sale for two hundred and fifteen guineas, was bought by Mr. Rogers, of its painter, Mr. Leslie, for ten guineas. The original, a more finished and in every respect a better picture, was bought by Mr. Sheepshanks of the painter for, we believe, twenty guineas, or twice the sum Mr. Rogers gave for a duplicate with slight variations. These prices must be gratifying to Mr. Leslie. They mark the sense entertained of his genius. But who is there who does not wish that the painter's could share with the poet's estate some portion of the profit obtained too late for the painter to participate in?

The Keeper and Trustees of the National Gallery have publicly announced the purchases they have made from Mr. Rogers's collection. They have bought four pictures: 1, "A Fragment," by Giotto, of especial importance in this country towards the history of art; 2, "The Good Samaritan," by Bassano—the picture which we have heard Mr. Rogers relate Sir Joshua was accustomed to look to before he commenced painting; 3, The alteration, by Rubens, from the "Mantegna Triumph," at Hampton Court; and 4, A finished sketch, by Rubens, for the allegory of war in the Pitti Palace. The total outlay has been £1632 15s. The "Mantegna Triumph" cost 1050 guineas.

Artists who look broadly upon art are inclined to consider these purchases as judicious. To secure the Bassano at two hundred and twenty-five guineas was a piece of unexpected good luck. To be obliged to give one thousand and fifty guineas for a picture which Mr. Rogers obtained in 1820, at Champenowne's sale, for three hundred and thirty-five guineas is hardly a matter for national congratulation. We are glad, however, to think that the nation has obtained so fine a picture.

Addison's writing-table has been bought by Lord Holland for Holland House. It is a crazy-looking and inconvenient kind of thing. The great essayist could hardly have sat in his "vinous flights" at so tottery a table. Yet it is genuine enough. Addison's only child, who lived to a great age (she survived her father upwards of seventy years), gave this very table to Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Lawrence brought it in his carriage to St. James's-place and presented it to Mr. Rogers. The poet was fond of showing it to his friends, and telling the story about it. We have often heard him tell what we now relate. Its late locality was appropriate. Addison, before his marriage, lived where Mr. Rogers lived in St. James's-place; after his marriage he lived in Holland House, and there he died.

That prince of sportsmen, Mr. Gordon Cumming, "entertained" the Prince of Wales on Wednesday last—not with a banquet of viands—but with a banquet of dromic effects and appropriate and amusing anecdotes. We are told that the lion-slayer, who appeared in the garb of old Gaul, and who was never nervous when facing a real lion, was at first particularly nervous at fronting a real Prince. An antiquary and a wit who was present amused his friends by relating the story about a lion in the Tower which whenever a King of England died, and by the lion reply of the poet Pope to Frederick Prince of Wales. Mr. Cumming recovered his first confusion, and delivered his entertainment in a most instructive manner. It is right to chronicle such an incident.

All who sympathise with those who worthily fill the important office of teaching others will learn with regret that Mr. Guy, who has done so much for the true education of people in this country, is, in his old age, and from no fault of his own, in want. Here is a case for Government interposition. "Why," asks Smollett, "did not Guy, originally a book-seller, now of hospital celebrity, leave a ward in his hospital for decayed authors?" We wish to direct Lord Palmerston's particular attention to Mr. Guy's hard case.

#### G. J. GUTHRIE, ESQ., F.R.S.

THE medical profession and the public generally will hear with regret that this distinguished surgeon expired suddenly of disease of the heart at his residence, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, on Thursday morning, May 1st, being his seventy-first birthday. Mr. Guthrie was the only son of Mr. Andrew Guthrie, a member of one of the oldest families in Scotland, Guthrie of Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie commenced the study of the profession at the early age of thirteen, as articulated student of Mr. Phillips, of Pall-mall; but he was especially placed under Dr. Hooper, who afterwards became one of the ablest physicians and pathologists in London. Mr. Guthrie, on the 5th February, 1801, became a member of the College of Surgeons, when not quite sixteen. He was soon after appointed an assistant surgeon to the 29th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, now Lord Strathford, who was then only twenty-two years of age. Notwithstanding the youth of both, it was always admitted that there was no regiment better commanded or better doctored. From 1802 to 1807 he served in North America; in 1803 he landed with his regiment in Mondego Bay, and on the 17th of August was at the battle of Rolicia. The 9th and 29th Regiments furnished the greater part of the wounded, who for three days were almost entirely under Mr. Guthrie's care. On the 21st of the same month he was at the battle of Vimiera. Mr. Guthrie was present at the taking of Oporto, and here he exhibited several examples of great presence of mind, especially in capturing a gun, which the French artillerymen were endeavouring to drag through a lane, when the young doctor, being the only mounted officer present, made a dash at the gun, and captured it; but what to do with it puzzled him; he therefore cut the traces of the headmost mule, a very fine one, brought her off as a trophy, and then sent a sergeant and a file of men to take charge of the gun until he could report its capture to Sir J. Sherbrook, who was mightily amused at the doctor's capturing a gun by himself. He was present at the battle of Talavera, at the retreat of the British army across the Tagus—a most disastrous affair for the wounded, who were collected after several days' marching at the Convent of Deleytoza,





MARBLE VASE, THE CHANTREY PEDESTAL, ARIOSTO'S INKSTAND, ADDISON'S WRITING-TABLE, AND WASHINGTON'S COFFEE-CUP, FROM THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

near Truxillo, which Mr. Guthrie called the slaughterhouse of the wounded of the British army, from the loss of life which took place through the want of previous care and defective surgical knowledge. In the campaign of 1813, at Castrejon, at the battle of Salamanca, Mr. Guthrie was deprived, by the fortune of war, of the whole of his means of transport for many hundred wounded strewn over the field; among which were three hundred unfortunate Frenchmen. The whole of these were carefully cared for and attended to with the same zeal as for our own wounded. These poor men assured Mr. Guthrie that, although little given to praying, they had prayed for him, and should ever remember his kindness. After the battle of Salamanca, Mr. Guthrie was ordered to Lisbon, the great hospitals of which station were principally for chronic cases of disease, whether medical or surgical including all the French prisoners of war. It was an admirable field for acquiring knowledge of which he availed himself. He had written a paper on wounded arteries after the battle of Albuera. He now completed another, "On the facility of performing the operation of amputation of the shoulder joint;" and on the diseases prevailing in Lisbon, in which he showed the inutility of sending consumptive persons to hot climates when expectorating purulent matter. These papers were sent to head-quarters; and, whilst visiting the hospitals, the Duke of Wellington was pleased publicly to express his approbation of Mr. Guthrie's services; and to say that if he had not attained the rank of Inspector, he should have made him Surgeon to Head-quarters, that he might have so able a man near him.

Placed on half-pay in 1814, it became necessary to work in private life; this he did with all the fervour of his disposition. In October, 1816, he gave his first course of lectures on surgery, and which he continued for nearly thirty years, receiving all the officers of the Army, the Navy, and the East India Company, as a matter of course, if not of right. In De-

cember, 1816, he founded, with the aid of his kind friend Lord Lynedoch, and under the auspices of the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington, an infirmary for diseases of the eye, as an auxiliary to his lectures, which has since become the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, at Charing-cross. Mr. Guthrie was elected assistant surgeon to the Westminster Hospital in 1823, surgeon in 1827; he resigned the office in 1843, to make way for his son as assistant surgeon, and was, in 1848, appointed consulting surgeon, on the death of Mr. White—before which he declined accepting it.

The magnitude of the operative surgery he had to perform during the war rendered him perhaps careless in seeking for operations, if it were not perhaps that he also considered this part of surgery as the last resource of science. The great experience he had obtained in the most desperate cases of injuries gave him a command of himself, a coolness, in addition to his natural presence of mind, which have never been excelled. The adage of the accomplished operator may be truly applied to him—the lion heart, the eagle eye, the lady's hand.

In 1824 Mr. Guthrie was elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons—at an earlier age than any other person so honoured, being only thirty-eight years of age; and in 1833 was elected to the highest office, that of President—an honour again conferred on him in 1842 and 1855, being the only instance at present on record of a member of the Council holding this office three times. Mr. Guthrie had also held the office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. For some time past Mr. Guthrie's health had been such as to occasion considerable alarm in the minds of his family and friends, arising evidently from a diseased state of the heart. A few days since it was considered he was much better, and he contemplated sojourning for a short time in the south of France. On Wednesday week he suffered much from a violent cough, and on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, he ceased to exist. He leaves behind him a son, Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie, surgeon to the Westminster and Ophthalmic Hospitals, who is already favourably known in the profession of which his father was so great an ornament.



THE LATE MR. GUTHRIE, F.R.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



BUST OF POPE, BY ROUBILIAC, AND "CUPID AND PSYCHE," BY FLAXMAN, FROM THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

#### THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

We have engraved two groups of memorials of literary and artistic interest and celebrity, from the Rogers Collection.

In the first group is the *Chantry Pedestal*: it is of mahogany, and was carved by Chantry, in 1803, when he was unknown, and in humble circumstances, being employed by Hogarth, a German, at the rate of five shillings a day. Rogers was relating the history of this piece of ornamental furniture to a party, at which Chantry was present, when the latter interrupted the poet by saying: "Do you remember a workman who came in at that door to receive your orders? I was that workman." The Pedestal was the last lot in the second day's sale (Tuesday, April 29), and was purchased by Mr. Stuart, of Hill-street, for 10 guineas. The upper part is carved in Greek pattern.

Upon the Pedestal is a *Marble Vase and Cover*, of elegant form, the surface covered with flowers and foliage in relief, and the handles double snakes; height, eighteen inches. This Vase was the property of the Duke of St. Albans, and was in the house in St. James's place when Mr. Rogers purchased the lease. The Vase was sold on Tuesday for 40 guineas.

In the same group is *Washington's Coffee-cup*, of plain white Sèvres porcelain, with gold line ornamentation. It was received some years since by Mr. Rogers from America. It was sold on Monday to Mr. Sturge, for £1 15s.

Next is *Ariosto's Inkstand* of bronze, and in form resembling the better-known inkstand of Petrarch; it was sold to Mr. Sharpe, for three guineas. The other relic in the group is *Addison's Writing-table*, probably a



SHARPHAM, ON THE DART, DEVON—THE LARGEST ROOKERY IN ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



memorial brought from Holland-house. It has two flaps, which fold towards the centre; it is lined with pale green velvet; there are two drawers, one on each side, and one is deeper than the other. The pedestal is hexagonal, and rests upon three feet. The whole is of mahogany. It was bought by Lord Holland on Monday last for £14.

The second group consists of three articles of sculpture—*Roubiliac's original Bust of Pope*, in terra-cotta. It was bought by Mr. Skeffington, on Monday last for £143 17s.

Next are two marble statuettes of *Cupid and Psyche*. The position of *Cupid* is somewhat strained; but that of *Psyche* is graceful and pleasing. The *Cupid* was executed by Flaxman for Mr. Rogers as a companion to the *Psyche*, which was adopted from the monument of Mrs. High, author of a poem entitled "*Psyche*." Both were purchased by Mr. Farrer, on Monday last, the *Cupid* for £115, and *Psyche* for £149 5s.

#### COLOSSAL CHINA VASE PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

THE visitors to the Universal Exhibition of Industry in Paris last year will, doubtless, remember among the magnificent specimens of ceramic art the colossal Vase of Sevres Porcelain exhibited from the Imperial manufactory of that matchless ware. This Vase was designed to commemorate the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, 1851. Upon the visit of Prince Albert to Paris last year, this superb production was presented to his Royal Highness by the Emperor of the French; and within the last few days the gift has been safely deposited in Buckingham Palace by Mr. Cheune, of Paris.

The Vase was designed expressly for the occasion. It is of spherical form, of pure Grecian character. The colour of the ground is deep amaranth, relieved with light and graceful ornaments in gold. In the centre are painted emblematic figures of the principal nations of the world submitting the produce of human intelligence to three female genii seated upon a throne, allegorical of Justice, Industry, and Equity. A laurel crown surmounts the upper part of the Vase, and around the mouth is a smaller crown or wreath, with portrait-figures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and an inscription in gold letters. The height of the Vase is six feet, and its diameter four feet. It is, altogether, one of the most superb memorials which have yet been produced of the Exhibition of 1851, as well as an additional testimony of the friendship between England and France.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph forwarded to this country by Cheune, of Paris.

#### THE LARGEST ROOKERY IN ENGLAND.

No South Devon tourist ever dropped down the silent Dart, either in the excursion steamer or by boat, from Totnes to Dartmouth, without pausing halfway to admire the scenery of Sharpsham, and to test that wondrous ringing echo which so perseveringly mocks the boatmen's halloo, as they near the beautiful crescent of woods which marks his first peep of it on the right-hand bank. It is difficult to say whether he will be most repaid by landing, or floating lazily along, seaward, with the stream. From an adjacent hill, overlooking the mansion—which has passed out of the possession of the Bastard family into Mr. E. Durant's, the late High Sheriff for Devon—the river, owing to its serpentine eccentricities, presents the appearance of ten distinct lakes. The woods of Sharpsham slope down to the water's edge, and dip their boughs reverentially into the tide, which, in its daily rise and fall of seven or eight feet, leaves on them the blighting salt water mark of this involuntary immersion. One side of the river is crowned with thick woods of beech and ash, where rooks have had their hereditary abodes time out of mind, and formed a colony as large, if not larger, than the most celebrated rookeries in Essex and Kent. When the music of the countless packs of foxhounds and harriers, subscription and parish, with which Devonshire abounds, has at last ceased, and the she-fox can bring out her cubs to play in the ridings without any thought for Sir Henry Seale and his troop of scarlets, the rooks' hour is come, and amid an endless fusillade of every species of artillery, from the delicate Minie to the ancient blunderbuss, family after family of squab rooks are picked off, and come to the ground with all that "emphasis of a squashed

apple dumpling," which fell with such special force on Washington Irving's ear. Unlike some of the other five species of crow, among which it ranks as the *frugilegus*, the rook is unknown to the Western World. The raven has for centuries frightened the superstitious of both hemispheres by sailing aloft in a calm blue sky, with its deep sullen croak, or

civilised world; and around its gigantic abutments, and elevated but elegant piers, thousands crowded to hear an address, and flag one of those wild songs of "Fatherland" in which the Swiss delight—the train having previously halted on the bridge, and the numerous guests having alighted from the carriages. This first ceremonial over, the band



SEVRES VASE PRESENTED TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

careering about in a thunder storm, till it induced the belief that an electric flame might be seen streaming from its bill; whereas the rook has long been a quiet established old housekeeper in Europe, and keeps especial watch and ward in England, with its solemn ceaseless caw, over generation after generation of county families and cathedral dignitaries. Blue-books have borne testimony to the benefits it confers on the farmer; and, in one instance, a Parliamentary witness set off the grubs against the seed, which it so unblushingly plfers, and struck the balance in its favour. Each hen rook generally rears from four to five young ones, who, if the season is forward, are ripe for slaughter about the 10th of May. Still, in spite of all their dainty fare, no cunning cook would dream of doing more than using the legs and a slight portion of the back, and even then a beefsteak at the higher, and bacon at humbler tables, forms the principle ingredients of pies, which the boldest can seldom attack more than twice during the week, when the rook battues are at their hottest. The crossbow still bears its part in these assaults, and of course the "Mantons" deal out their wonted destruction in the hands of sixteen out of twenty sportsmen, but the artist disdains to handle anything on these occasions but the pea-ride, which carries from about 100 to 120 of its tiny bullets to the pound.

#### OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN SWITZERLAND.

ON Easter Monday last the St. Gall and Appenzell Railway (the first constructed in Switzerland) was opened with great ceremony. From an early hour in the morning bands were playing and flags were flying, and the whole of the population of the capital of St. Gall (one of the largest cantons in Switzerland), dressed in their holiday attire, were busy in the preparations for so eventful an epoch in their history as the inauguration of their first railway. The town itself (which is the highest in Europe, being about 2850 feet above the level of the sea) was tastefully decorated with flags and festoons of flowers; triumphal arches were erected in the principal street; these were surmounted with models of the different bridges which from time to time had been constructed over the river Sitter; and, conspicuous above the rest, was a large-size model of the remarkable lattice-bridge by which the railway now crosses that mountain-stream at a height of 200 feet above the level of the water. This bridge is upwards of 550 feet in length: the three piers on which it is supported are of cast iron, wonderfully light, having numberless open interstices, through which may be seen the snow-capped Appenzell mountains and the time-worn rocks that line the sides of the deep abyss.

At about nine o'clock the students of the different schools of St. Gall, dressed in the military uniforms of the various corps to which they belong, were marshalled in the large square in front of the Government offices; thence they marched in procession, accompanied by their respective bands of music, and headed by their professors and the principal authorities of the locality, to the new railway station; while the members of the Government, and deputations and strangers invited, proceeded thither in carriages to the station of Winkeln (some four or five miles from the town), to meet the train coming from Winterthur. It consisted of twenty-five carriages (each upwards of thirty feet long), and was drawn by two locomotive engines—one named the "St. Gallen," and the other "Appenzell." These locomotives, with their tenders, were ornamented with flowers and leaves, and paintings, and presented a really beautiful appearance.

It was indeed an exciting moment when the train reached the deep ravine, and the shrill notes of the whistle proclaimed that the heavily-laden carriages were about to pass for the first time over the lofty but light lacework (as it were) of the lattice-bridge. The thrilling effect of the situation, the magnificence of the scenery, the enthusiastic shouts of the assembled thousands who had congregated to witness and welcome the advent of the first train that perhaps most of them had ever seen in their lives—all contributed to give an imposing character to the scene. The bridge was covered with garlands, and the flags of almost every nation in the



THE SITTER VIADUCT, ON THE APPENZEL RAILWAY.



We noticed last week the gorgeous production of "The Winter's Tale," at the Princess's Theatre. The revival continues its unprecedented success, and if possible, increases in effect and attraction with every performance. The whole is now mellowed by repetition, and so much time has been gained, that the play terminates before half-past eleven. We, this week present the famous "Statue Scene," one of the most effective incidents in the play; and postpone, till a future occasion, a representation of the "Descent of *Luna* in her car" which our artists have prepared, but for which we have this week been unable to find room. Instead of making any further remarks of our own upon the beauties and merits of this the most splendid of all the Shakspearean revivals, for which the public is indebted to genius, the taste, and the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, we borrow from the columns of the *Morning Post* the following remarks upon the nature and the value of such illustrations. "If the perfection of dramatic representations," says our contemporary, "be to hold the mirror up to nature," to show the very form and manner of the times, most unquestionably everything that, by means of visual accessories, scenery, costumes, and decoration, may conduce to this end must be esteemed of great value in the production of that perfect image which it is the intent and object of the dramatic poet to 'mirror,' and, in that respect, must be considered as essential to the true and perfect effect as colour is to the portrait, or perfume to the flower. Shape and shade may alone, no doubt, convey a partial representation of the figure or the flower, but there is still wanting that which, if present, would make either a reality. Viewed by the light of common sense, one would not hesitate to pronounce this a canon of the dramatic art as indisputable as it is obvious. Criticism, however, has stepped in to confound common sense, and there have not been wanting learned non-naturals, both amongst ourselves and in Germany, who assure us, especially in relation to Shakspeare, that these things are of no importance—that their presence or absence is a matter indifferent—that Shakspeare's men and women were of all times and of all places—that human thought and human passion are the same always and everywhere—in the ancient regions of the East as in the modern Kingdom of the West—amongst the robes of the Assyrian or the dress of the Yankee. 'Admirable critics! What a pity it is that Nature, thus expelled by the pickfork of their criticism, will again rear upon us with her stubborn and simple truth, and that the mass of mankind at once recognise, as by an unerring instinct, the right, and hail it approvingly whenever it is exhibited to them. This high office Mr. Kean has taken upon himself, and he has had the courage, in its discharge, to break through venerable anachronisms and disregard time-honoured utopias. In doing so, he has, indeed, met with somewhat of that resistance and reclamation which it is the fate of all reformers to encounter; but such trifles have not deflected him from his purpose, or stayed him in his course; and he has had his reward in the unanimous support of the public and the recognition of the soundness of his views. The value of such illustrations is somewhat greater and higher than the mere gratification of the moment, or even than the improvement of our taste and perception of the fine arts. They are valuable as history, of which they are in truth a portion; history represented in action as others represent it in narrative. And thus, as a historian, in a practically illustrative sense, Mr. Kean may not unfitly be classed with Alison, Macaulay, and Grote. He shows what they tell. He breathes animation into

(Continued on page 504.)



*NEW MUSIC, &c.*

**A**GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Persons who wish to purchase any of the following articles will find the largest stock on SALE at the BAKE STREET BAZAAR, London, by the manufacturers exhibiting, for their various implements, at the Cotton Show, at the following select list: Fens, Garden, and Dairy, from Messrs. Ransomes and Son, Hornsey; Garrett, Howard, Coleman, Crosskill, Barrett, Exall & Andrews, Richmond and Chandler, Samuelson, Smith and Ash & Williams, &c., &c.; and all the other principal makers. Delivery and charged the same as if ordered from the works.

"Lieut.-Col. N. highly approves of the new penna."





PRIME DONNE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

(Continued from page 502.)  
the dead, and raises up before us the extinct hosts of Assyria, the ancient heroes of Greece, and the ancestors of our own Saxon race. The Muse of History casts away for the time her dead records, and rises up and acts the past before our eyes. All this the genius of Mr. Kean has accom-

plished; and, while he is admittedly the living head of his own profession, he is something more than this: he is the instructor of all the thousands whom he delights, and assuredly he merits some higher tribute to his genius—some more lasting reward for his ceaseless and most successful labours in the cause of the drama than the passing applause of crowded

audiences. Some special mark of distinction and respect should declare that the master of the drama, like him of the pencil, the pen, and the chisel, is held in esteem by a people from amongst whom the world-renowned Shakespeare sprung, and who should unite to honour his ablest exponent."



THE STATUE SCENE FROM "THE WINTER'S TALE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.





"A REAPER," WORCESTERSHIRE.—BY J. ABSOLON.





GEORGE C. LEIGHTON

"THE STANDARD BEARER."—BY J. GILBERT.





GEORGE C. LEIGHTON.





GEORGE C. LEIGHTON.

"A SKETCH IN THE FRUIT MARKET AT RIO JANEIRO."—BY J. GILBERT.





"EIGHT HOURS AT THE SEA-SIDE."—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## EIGHT HOURS AT THE SEA-SIDE.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN LEECH.

If ghosts generally are permitted to walk the earth, and take as much interest in mundane matters as the royal shade of Hamlet's father, what a time the ghost of the finest gentleman in Europe must have of it at Brighton. We remember to have once tried to peep through the palings of the Pavilion gardens, and receiving a lecture for so doing from an old lady of our acquaintance, that left an impression on our minds for weeks afterwards, that we had been guilty of a sort of petty high treason, and that our head was not very safe on our shoulders, so exclusive was the King of those days. What a change! The Pavilion itself, that wondrous specimen of teapot architecture, where Sardanapalus the Little kept his luxurious Court, unwatched by plebeian eyes (if we except the Royal dandies), is now a common concert-room, where any one with a shilling in his pocket may wander where he pleases—even into that erstwhile sanctuary, the King's dormitory. Fancy the sufferings of the Ghost Royal and the Ghosts of the dormitory—whether my Lord Grand Moneybag or John Thomas, Sergeant-Footman—at this (to them) inconceivable desecration. It is a theme for a poet; and, properly touched, "King George's Phantom Party" might take place beside "Napoleon's Midnight Review." Dear old Brighton! it was not your fault that you were made to appear selfish and unsympathising; that your waves and pebbles sang their sea-songs only to patrician ears that cared little for their music; or that your beautiful downs spread out their green and undulating bosoms only for the aristocratic idler. No; you were as generous and free as at the present time, and as ready to welcome the town-dried artisan and pent-up clerk, as on this Whit-Monday when your beach and cliffs, and swaying pier and ridiculous Pavilion, are crowded with happy thousands who thoroughly enjoy their eight hours at the sea-side. Ah! there are other ghosts perhaps looking on at this great change and sharing in the happiness around them—the ghosts of James Watt and good George Stephenson, and other great spirits who, when in the flesh, worked with fire, and water, and iron, for the good of all to come. The railway has done it all.

Yes, the railway! Though one cannot but look back upon the past and sigh to think that the Road has become deserted and grass grown. It was worth a little of a man's life to travel from London to Brighton on one of those marvels of neatness and (in those days) speed, a Brighton coach. There was The Age, horsed by thorough-breeds that flew along at almost a racing pace, and toiled by the accomplished Stevenson, who looked so much the gentleman that you could never make his "tip" less than a crown. There was The Item, with a stud fit to run for a man's life, and beautifully handled by that neatest of whips, Charley Newman, whose temper was as good as his driving, and nothing could be better than that. What a pleasure it was to be carried thus through the fresh morning air which you tempered by "closing the orifice of the stomach" with the aromatic smoke of a real Havanna. You could get such a thing in those days, when smoking was the pleasant pastime of men, and not, as now, the excruciating labour of boys. What though they did charge three shillings and sixpence for a coach dinner, you had appetite to eat it and good spirits to digest it, and that was worth the money. We have heard that there still lingers on the road one four-horse coach. If it be true, and we can discover the Shades whence it departs, we vow to make a journey by it, though the horses should prove phantoms and the driver a spectre also.

What has this to do with eight hours at the sea-side? This, that, had nothing come to supplant those means of conveyance, Brighton might have remained a *terra incognita* to the thousands who now visit it. Great credit is due to the managers of the South Coast Railway for their determination to supply to the labourers of mind and body the means of breathing for eight hours at least the invigorating sea-breeze, and to give change to the mind deadened by the association from week's end to week's end with brick walls, or whizzing wheels, or blazing furnaces, or other implements of labour. We do not know at what charge this holiday is procurable; but it seems to be so valued that those who use it are to be reckoned by thousands. Surely this fact should be considered, and something done for those whose means are too small for even this cheap enjoyment, although their labour and privations are considerably greater. How "eight hours at the sea-side" are usually enjoyed by those who seek them Mr. Leech has described so well and truly that we will do no more than direct attention to his admirable drawing which adorns our present number.

M. L.

## OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

LAST Christmas we introduced the novelty of Coloured Illustrations in a Newspaper, and met with so much commendation that we were induced to prepare another Supplement on the same plan. In the inventive and dramatic part of art it seems to us vain to expect that contemporaries or posterity can ever see the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries equalled, much less surpassed. In oil colour we have had nothing new since Paul Veronese and Rembrandt. But in the imitation of imitative art it is clear that we are far from having evolved all the processes which can be made available for the reproduction of design and colour for general use and circulation. If the eighteenth century stood far below its three immediate predecessors in ordinary painting, the imitation of imitative art by line engraving of the very highest merit was a natural offshoot of that *connaisseurship* in which the *dilettanti* of the last century were pre-eminent. We do confess that we do not on a good line engraving of that period, be the subject high-Claudian aerial landscape or Low-Dutch housewifery.

Then came the English mezzotint, a fit translator of our cloudy outline; our hazy busts of fine ladies or naval heroes, the British bravura of our grandfathers which in Reynolds was mastery, but in poor Dick Tinto was mere elapdash. But all was admired in these loyal days of good King George and venerable Charlotte.

Then came the turn of the chemist, who has had a great deal to say in the matter of mechanical aids and appliances to reproduction in these latter days. But to the honour of art be it said that Daguerre, who led the way, was a beautiful and popular artist before ever he fixed a solar ray through his studies in chemistry. The history of photography has been the subject of too many law reports to render it necessary to allude to the further links of mechanical appliances in that direction. We, therefore, draw our readers' attention to another development of reproduction by chemical solutions in the specimens of colour-printing which we this day present to our readers. It is not for us to eulogise our own Illustrations; but the many thousands of persons who have admired the originals of these on the walls of the Old and New Water-Colour Exhibitions can judge for themselves how far this mechanical process recalls these favourite subjects.

In the "Worcestershire Reaper" of Mr. Absolon we have health and robust beauty in a costume that has some remainder of the times of our grandfathers. We have all the solar glow of August given with Mr. Absolon's skill, when the landscape is yellow and the crowded field rings with the rustic jest and jocund laugh. The "Squire's Daughter" is a more delicate beauty; but has the same ease and naïveté as the "Reaper." She crosses the stones of the brook without allowing a drop to wet her dainty *chaussure*. A basket is on her arm, indicating that her mission is that of mercy or benevolence—to smooth the pillow of sickness, or aid the necessities of a dependent household; bespeaking a patriarchal relation between rich and poor, such as we are happy to say still exists in merry England, and to which the "eviction" of the hard-fisted speculator, or the counter-agrarian outrage, are still rare exceptions.

In the "Fruit Market" of Mr. Gilbert we have something more torrid than an English midsummer, and a real smack of the tropics. A fine negro head is a harmonising contrast in colour to the mellow fruits of the productive soil watered by the Amazons. And in his "Standard-bearer" we have a daring attempt to rival the rich deep masses of oil-colouring. The head is fine: it is that of a weather-beaten trooper of the 17th century. It might be a man of Marston and Naseby, or a Fährlich of the Thirty Years' War who had smelt the smoke of Magdeburg when sacked by Tilly. Bronzed in the sun of many campaigns, tanned by the cold of many winters, and steeled in indifference to carnage, his physiognomy is not without some lines of the good principle which all the passions of politics and war have not obliterated. He can sack, but he can also do a generous thing; he can fight, but he can also pray, and remember the distant home and all its inmates.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.  
THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

CONSIDERING the importance of the question now in dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States, touching the relations of the former in Central America, and its possible results, we proceed to give a careful abstract of the facts of the case, as divulged in the blue-book of "Correspondence relating to Central America" recently issued (a volume of 303 pages), divided under three distinct heads:—1. The *status quo ante*, or position of affairs before, and the correspondence leading to, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. 2. The conditions of the Treaty itself. 3. The demands made under the Treaty by the Government of the United States.

## I.—THE STATUS QUO ANTE.

The position of affairs, so far as concerns Great Britain, previous to and pending the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, are not disputed, and may be briefly set forth:—1. Great Britain was in the possession and enjoyment of a settlement at Belize, otherwise British Honduras, and of the Island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras, and the latter was held by her as a dependency of the former. 2. Great Britain exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, by request and consent of the King of the Mosquito Indians.

With respect to British Honduras, there is no question of the fact. We find, indeed, in the course of this correspondence doubts suggested by the American Government as to original title, as well as to the territorial limits of this settlement; but as the American Government are not in any way interested in the question of territory, their suggestions upon these heads are unimportant. Neither with respect to the Island of Ruatan is there any dispute of the fact of our occupation. Mr. Crampton, in a despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, dated March 31, 1856, writes:—"It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in communication with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica or any other West India Island." In quoting this passage, we confess that, so far as our own examination of the published correspondence goes, it does not warrant the supposition that Mr. Clayton had ever admitted our *de jure* possession. On the contrary, the American Government appear on frequent occasions to have denied our right of possession, though they did not deny the fact of possession; and as to the right—to repeat again what we have just said in the case of the Belize settlement—the United States not being in any way interested territorially, their denial of the right was unimportant. On the other hand, it is stated by Lord Clarendon in his statement of the 2nd May, 1854, "that the United States had in 1847 sent a Consul to this settlement (Belize), which Consul had received his exequatur from the British Government." He contends that this circumstance "constitutes a recognition by the United States' Government of the settlement of British Honduras under her Majesty as it then existed;" and he cites other circumstances to show "that the pretensions of Great Britain to consider Ruatan and Bonacca dependencies of Belize is of long standing, and existed certainly at the period of the Treaty of 1850." Touching the supposed claim of the state of Spanish Honduras to this island (Ruatan), with which, however, the United States cannot possibly have any right to interfere, Lord Clarendon, in the same document, states:—

It is true that the Republic of Central America declared that it had had a flag flying in that island from 1821 to 1839; but this fact merely rested on that Republic's declaration, and all that is positively known is that when the British Government was aware that a foreign flag was flying at Ruatan, a British man-of-war was sent to haul it down; and since that time no attempt has been made to re-establish it; but, on the contrary, when on two or three occasions complaints have been brought by the citizens of Central American States against the settlers in Ruatan to the Commandant of Truxillo, the Commandant has referred them to Belize, telling them that the island was British.

With respect to the Mosquito protectorate, we find constant reference to it in the correspondence which passed between the two Governments, with suggestions as to the possibility of coming to some arrangement by which the occasion for such protectorate might be superseded. It was as protector of the Mosquitos that Great Britain, in January, 1818, expelled the Nicaraguans from San Juan de Nicaragua (since called Greytown), which was claimed, and successfully insisted upon, as part of the Mosquito territory.

In November, 1849, we find Mr. Abbott Laurence, when broaching the subject of a contemplated railway across Central America writing as follows to Lord Palmerston:—

The undersigned has, therefore, the honour to inquire of Viscount Palmerston whether her Majesty's Government are willing to enter into a treaty with Nicaragua, similar to that negotiated by Mr. Squier on behalf of the United States; whether they are willing to enter into a treaty with New Granada, guaranteeing the neutrality of the railway now under construction; and whether they are willing to let the Protectorate of the Indians (of Mosquito) pass to other hands, under proper checks and guards for their humane treatment, and let such parts of the territory said to be occupied by them as may be necessary be dedicated to this great work.

The negotiation about the railway being abandoned, Lord Palmerston is applied to for the co-operation of the British Government in the formation of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in guaranteeing the neutrality of the same; and, when making this proposal, the American Minister (Mr. Abbott Laurence) states that he has been "instructed by the President to inquire whether the British Government intend to occupy or colonise Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast (so called), or any part of Central America?"

To this Lord Palmerston replies (Nov. 13, 1849):—

With respect to the first part of your inquiry, I beg to say that her Majesty's Government do not intend to occupy or colonise Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.

With regard to Mosquito, however, a close political connection has existed between the Crown of Great Britain and the State and territory of Mosquito for a period of about two centuries; but the British Government does not claim dominion in Mosquito.

With regard to the second part of your inquiry, I beg to say that her Majesty's Government will feel great pleasure in combining and co-operating with the Government of the United States for the purpose of assisting the operations of any company which may be formed with a view to establish a commercial communication, by canal or railway, between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the isthmus which divides the northern from the southern portion of the American continent, &c., &c.

With regard to the port of Greytown, at the mouth of the River St. John, her Majesty's Government would fully undertake to obtain the consent of Mosquito to such arrangements as would render that port entirely applicable, and on the principles above mentioned, to the purposes of such a sea-to-sea communication.

So much for our position in Belize, Ruatan, and our protectorate of Mosquito, at the period when the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was negotiated. In the course of the negotiations, and when the first draught of the treaty was provisionally agreed upon, Sir H. Bulwer writes to Lord Palmerston (February 18th, 1850) to the effect that some of the colleagues of Mr. Clayton had still some misgivings on the subject, based upon the fact "that the governing council of the Mosquitos is still composed of Englishmen; which council, nominally Mosquito, actually English, might build forts, establish colonies, and then call upon the protection of England;" for which reasons they thought that some "farther explanations or stipulations should accompany, or be embodied in, any treaty of settlement between the two countries;"—a view which Sir Henry himself supported to his Government. In reply to this, under date March 8, 1850, Lord Palmerston instructs Sir Henry to deliver to the American Plenipotentiary, at the time of signing the convention, a note having reference to the communication of the 13th November, and declaring "that the British Government has no intention to make use of the protection which Great Britain affords to the people of Mosquito for the purpose of doing, under cover of that protection, any of the things the intention to do which is disclaimed in the letter to Mr. Laurence above referred to."

The substance of this declaration was eventually included in the treaty itself, instead of being given in a separate note, with the approval of Lord Palmerston, and the treaty or convention was signed.

## II.—THE TREATY OR CONVENTION.

The treaty is entitled a "Convention between, &c., relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

The preamble states that "Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by way of, &c." The first article of the convention we quote at length:—

Art. I. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonising Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same. Nor will Great Britain or the United States take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the subjects or citizens of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered, on the same terms, to the subjects or citizens of the other.

This is the only article important to the present discussion, the others merely relating to details of construction and management of the canal.

It has here to be stated that the British Government, while conciliating to the fullest possible extent the misgivings of the American Government upon the score of the possible use they might make of the Mosquito Protectorate, thought it advisable at the same time to guard against any misconception as to the retention of their rights in the Honduras settlement, and accordingly Sir H. Bulwer is instructed, before exchanging the ratifications, and as a condition to such exchange of ratifications, to apprise the American Government that he "has received her Majesty's instructions to declare that her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies."

To a declaration to this effect, Mr. Clayton, replying to Sir H. Bulwer under date July 4th, 1850, writes as follows:—

The language of Article I. of the Convention concluded on the 19th day of April last, between the United States and Great Britain, describing the country not to be occupied, &c., by either of the parties, was, as you know, twice approved by your Government, and it was neither understood by them, nor by either of us (the negotiators), to include the British Settlement in Honduras, commonly called British Honduras, as distinct from the State of Honduras, nor the small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement, which may be known as its dependencies. To this settlement and these islands the treaty we negotiated was not intended by either of us to apply. The title to them it is now, and has been my intention throughout the whole negotiation, to leave, as the treaty leaves it, without denying, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same, just as it stood previously.

Sir H. Bulwer does not seem to have remarked the discrepancy between the words "Settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies," used by himself, and those employed by Mr. Clayton, "Honduras, nor the small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement which may be known as its dependencies;" or, at least, not to have considered it of sufficient importance to call for further explanation, or to justify a delay of the interchange of ratifications of the treaty. On the contrary, he accepts the communication from Mr. Clayton as perfectly satisfactory, and, writing, to Lord Palmerston under date July 8, he says:—

Your Lordship will perceive that the Secretary of State fully assents to the fact that the rights of her Majesty over the British settlement at Honduras and its dependencies remain untouched by the convention of the 19th April, and I have, therefore, exchanged a copy of that treaty, &c.

From the sequel, however, it would appear that the words used by Mr. Clayton were used advisedly; and with the full intention that the rights of her Majesty to the settlement at Honduras and its dependencies, or supposed dependencies, hitherto undisputed, should be wholly defeated by force of this convention—a convention signed, it will be recollected, at the request of the United States, and for the accomplishment of a specific and limited purpose of purely local interest.

Mr. Buchanan, in his Remarks of May 2nd, 1854, thus throws light upon this matter:—"The small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement. What are they? These are undoubtedly Cayo Casina and the 'cluster of small islands' on the coast, at the distance of three leagues from the river Sibun, particularly specified in the British Convention with Spain of 1786." So that Mr. Bulwer meant one thing and Mr. Clayton another, when signing the Convention; and the American Government insist upon adhering to Mr. Clayton's meaning.

## III.—DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CONVENTION.

The demands of the United States' Government under the treaty are—1. That the British Government shall abandon its settlement at Belize, with the exception of a very limited portion. 2. That they shall abandon the Isle of Ruatan, ceding it to the State of Honduras. 3. That they shall abandon the Mosquito Protectorate, and "withdraw from Bluefields" (the seat of Government in Mosquito), when "the former relations of the Mosquitos to Nicaragua and Honduras, as successors of Spain, will be naturally restored."

Such are the requirements insisted upon by Mr. Buchanan, in his despatch, dated January, 1854. The following is a sample of the arguments by which these demands are supported:—

The language of the convention is properly mutual, though in regard to the United States it can only restrain them from making future acquisitions, because it is well known that, in point of fact, they were not in the occupation of a foot of territory in Central America. In reference to Great Britain, the case is different, and the language applies not only to the future, but to the past, because she was then in the actual exercise of dominion over a very large portion of the eastern coast of Central America. Whilst, therefore, the United States had no occupancy to abandon under the convention, Great Britain had extensive possessions to restore to the States of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. And yet the British Government until the present moment have not deemed it proper to take the first step towards the performance of their obligations under this convention. They are still in the actual occupancy of nearly the whole coast of Central America, including the island of Ruatan, in the very same manner that they were before its conclusion. This delay on their part surely cannot proceed from any obscurity in the language of the convention. \* \* \* It has been said that the first article of the convention acknowledges by implication the right of Great Britain to the Mosquito protectorate—a right which the United States have always contested and resisted—a right which would continue to Great Britain that entire control over the Nicaragua ship canal and the other avenues of communication between the two oceans, which it was the very object of the convention to abolish, and to defeat that equality between the parties in Central America which was its special purpose to secure. Surely the United States could never have been guilty of such a suicidal absurdity.

To this Lord Clarendon replies in an able statement, dated May 2, 1854, in which, with respect to Honduras and its dependencies, he cites the cautionary declaration appended to the treaty, and contends that, in virtue of the mutual agreement between the two Governments, the title to and limits of existing claims were to be in no respect affected or compromised by the treaty. With respect to Ruatan, in particular, he disputes the position that, if that island were to be abandoned by Great Britain, it would necessarily revert to a Spanish inheritance to the state of Honduras. With respect to Mosquito his Lordship states:—

Mr. Buchanan lays it down as a fact, that Great Britain held the sovereignty of the Mosquito coast prior to 1850; and he then states that Great Britain still continues to hold this sovereignty, although the Treaty of 1850 prohibits her from so doing. But Mr. Buchanan confounds the two conditions of a sovereignty and of a protectorate, and under this error treats the agreement "not to colonise, nor occupy, nor fortify, nor assume nor exercise dominion over" as including an agreement not to protect. With respect to sovereignty, Great Britain never claimed, and does not now claim or hold, any sovereignty in or over Mosquito; but, with respect to the protectorate which Great Britain has long exercised over Mosquito, her Majesty's Government asserts that the Treaty of 1850 did not, and was not meant to, annihilate such protectorate, but simply to confine its power and limit its influence.



Generally Lord Clarendon refers to the circumstances under which the treaty was signed as that to the spirit in which it should be interpreted, and insists that it could not have a retrospective effect, being only intended to restrain from future acquisition of territory, &c. Mr. Buchanan, in his "Remarks in Reply to Lord Clarendon's Statement," under date July 22, 1854—a very long and laboriously-prepared document—says: "If any individual enters into a solemn and explicit agreement that he will not occupy any given tract of country, then actually occupied by him, can any proposition be clearer than that he is bound by his agreement to withdraw from such occupancy?" And, again, in a subsequent rejoinder, under date Oct. 4, 1855, he reiterates this position, and insists that the clear operative effect of the treaty is to require the British Government to withdraw from all territories occupied by them at the time of signing it. "To withdraw," he lays it down, "is not to occupy; and not to occupy is necessarily to withdraw." Lord Clarendon, in the course of these discussions, repeatedly suggested to Mr. Buchanan the propriety and desirableness of referring the points in dispute to arbitration; but such suggestions the latter has always discouraged, but upon different grounds. On one occasion he replied "that there was nothing to arbitrate," that his case was so clear as not to admit of a doubtful interpretation; and cited Vattel, who, in his chapter on the "Interpretation of Treaties," laid it down that "the first general maxim of interpretation is that it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation." On another occasion, says Mr. Buchanan, writing to his Government (Nov. 21, 1854):—

In the course of the conversation I.e. (Lord Clarendon) intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion of a third Power on the true construction of the Convention. To this I playfully observed that it would now be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as they had gone to war with our arbitrator, the Emperor of Russia.

Such are the bare facts of the case as it stands between the two Governments. During the progress of the dispute various events have occurred in Central America which tend to still further complications. These, however, we have not entered upon in the present article.

## NOTICES OF NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A PATENT has been taken out by Mr. W. A. Fairbairn and Mr. G. Haslem, of Manchester, for improvements in locomotives and other carriages used on railways, of which the main object is to enable the wheels better to accommodate themselves to the curved portion of the line by giving some lateral play to the axle; but this lateral play is controlled by the interposition of india-rubber or other elastic substances so as to obviate jerks. A similar elasticity is given to the rods which connect the wheels of coupled locomotive engines, so as to obviate the enormous strain which is called into action if these rods be not precisely of the right length.

### PROPELLING VESSELS BY COMPRESSED AIR.

A patent has been taken out by M. Mickelthwait, of Leipzig, for propelling vessels by forcing air out at the stern, and also for steering vessels by means of a nozzle of compressed air which may be pointed in any direction. One disadvantage of air when employed for propelling vessels is, that it is absorbed by the water; but this disadvantage applies mainly in cases in which the propulsion is accomplished by the ascent of the air between the water and the inclined plane of the vessel's run.

### RAILWAY WHEELS OF MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL.

Mr. Bessemer has taken out a patent for the construction of railway wheels by running into a mould molten malleable iron or steel. It is difficult to see on what a basis such a patent can rest, as it will be as optional with any one to cast railway wheels in moulds as any other object whatever. The difficulty heretofore has been to get sound castings of malleable iron or steel without subsequent hammering, for iron vapourises at nearly the same temperature that it melts, and castings formed of malleable iron or steel are honeycombed so much as to be unsuitable for most purposes. The remedy for this fault is to run the metal under pressure, and the boxes into which the metal is run should be very strong, and the metal should have a very high heap so as to impart a large amount of hydrostatic pressure. There are also some other precautions proper to be observed; and by attention to them, objects of malleable iron and steel of every kind may be formed by casting, whereby great expense will be saved, and a more perfect article will be obtained.

### IMPROVED FIRE-ARMS.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Rogers for a species of gun which is capable of firing several shots of the same barrel. The expedient for discharging the powder used in the Prussian needle gun seems to be the most appropriate for this new gun. In the Prussian needle gun, a needle which penetrates the side of the barrel pierces the cartridge when pressed in upon it, and within the cartridge is some detonating silver which the pressure of the needle inflames. It is clear that a long cartridge containing many shots may as easily be put into a gun as a single charge, and if a needle be fitted opposite to each charge then each charge may be fired off successively. Existing guns may be altered to this plan, and each will do six times the execution it can do just now.

### IMPROVED BUTTON.

A new and useful species of button has lately been introduced into this country. A metallic eyelet-hole is first introduced where the button is to be inserted, and the shank of the button, which is split into four diverging pieces, is pressed through the eyelet-hole, and having a hook or groove at the point it cannot be withdrawn unless the four pieces are again pressed together. It would be simpler to rivet the shank over on a washer placed behind, as is done in envelopes closed with a metallic seal.

### PASCAL'S MIXED VAPOUR ENGINES.

M. Pascal of Lyons has recently contrived arrangements for producing motive power by burning coal in close vessels; the air required for the combustion being forced in by a pump, and a jet of water is also forced into the vessels so as to generate a certain quantity of steam. The steam mixed with the products of combustion is employed to drive a high-pressure engine; and the boiler is thus dispensed with, and it is supposed a saving of fuel effected. The idea of using the products of combustion carried on in a close vessel with the addition of a certain proportion of steam as a source of motive power is in my judgment a sound idea, and one which will some day be reduced to practice. But M. Pascal's plan in its present form will never do. There is no means of feeding the fire with coals without letting out the steam and smoke, and moreover such a mixture, if brought to a high temperature, would have a very corrosive action upon any engine of the ordinary description, and a new species of engine must be contrived suited to the altered circumstances in which it will have to act.

THE FENCING OF CIRCULAR SAWS.—Sir,—Fearful circular-saw accidents having become so common, and there being a prevailing impression that these saws cannot be fenced without detriment to their utility, I venture to suggest to the public, through the medium of your valuable columns, a simple and effectual plan, which is as follows:—Encircle one-half of the saw with a flat steel guard, out-side and edgewise to the teeth, about one-sixteenth of an inch thinner than the cut of the saw, and 2½ inches broad, for an average-sized inch. This guard is to slide round the teeth through the grooves: one supported in the table level with the centre, and the other directly above the centre of the same, supported from above and outside the teeth. Thus can the saw be entirely fenced above the table, and unfenced at pleasure, from any space up to the full cut, by sliding round from the person saving the steel guard in the grooves. Trusting you will find space for this that the intended good may proceed from it, I am yours truly, A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE HOG.—The Working Farmer states that the value of the hog crop this year in the United States will fall little short of 200,000,000 dollars, or 50,000,000 dollars more than the cotton crop. Mr. P. L. Shumonds, in his "Transactions of the Highland Society," gives some interesting statistics in relation to the number of swine raised in various countries, as nearly as can be ascertained. In the United States there are believed to be 40,000,000, or more than in all the States of Europe combined. In Great Britain the number is estimated at 2,000,000, of which England has a large proportion, and Scotland scarcely 200,000. Austria has about 5,000,000 swine, and Austrian Italy about 200,000. France has 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Russia has immense numbers of wild hogs; but they are merely skin and bone, valuable principally for their bristles. These bristles, although their consumption has greatly diminished in England and the United States, are still necessary for shoemakers and saddlers; and probably 500 to 1000 tons of bristles reach England through Prussia and other neutral countries. It is estimated that 90,000,000 pounds of lard are made in the United States, of which 20,000,000 pounds are made in Cincinnati. England and Cuba each take annually 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 pounds of American lard.

## HINTS FOR A NEW BUDGET.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is generally understood that the Budget for the year will not be proposed till a late period of the Session. At this juncture as much time as possible ought to be conceded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to mature his Financial Statement. In 1854 and 1855 the deficiency in the revenue, amounting to £24,350,242, was provided for by loans and Exchequer Bills and Bonds, which added to the funded and unfunded debt. The Chancellor must again enter the market as a borrower, and the interest on the National Debt must be increased, for which, of course, future provision must be made. That class of mercantile politicians who fondly look forward to an enduring peace are already preparing to expend gigantic sums on Continental railways, especially in Russia and Italy; others are contemplating colossal investments in Turkey. The freedom of the Danube also offers an inviting field of enterprise. Whoever looks before him must anticipate a large and continuous drain on the Bank of England to complete these plans, not dissimilar in their monetary action from those which followed Mr. Canning's policy when he recognised the independence of the South American States. On the other hand, we have a sustaining power in the mines of California and Australia which did not then exist. However, all these outlets of industry and investment must exercise a powerful and continuous influence on the Money Market, and ought to inspire the Chancellor of the Exchequer with caution; nor are these the only circumstances which press upon his immediate consideration. The Anglo-French Reciprocity Association are not inactive. They will earnestly endeavour to realise their peculiar policy, on which the French Emperor and his chief advisers look with decided approbation; but this can only be effected by a reduction of our duties on wines and spirits, the staple productions of France. This concession on our part would at first lower the Customs receipts; and, as the competition of our neighbours in fire-insurance can only be neutralised by a large reduction of the duties now levied, we must prepare ourselves for a certain decline in that portion of revenue which is raised by indirect taxation. It is from these various points of view that forethought should contemplate our next Budget, instead of following the beaten ruts of routine.

Every wise man now acknowledges that in respect to our military and naval armaments we were unprepared for the Russian war; and, fortunately for us, the late Czar was taken by surprise, as he did not count upon the alliance of England and France. The lesson we have received must not be lost; so we may set aside the once-popular doctrine of retrenchment and economy; and, indeed, under whatever circumstances a nation may be placed, a narrow and starving outlay is as injudicious as a reckless expenditure; for, if the latter exhausts the means of defence when real danger menaces, the latter invites attack by announcing to the enemy that the means of resistance have not been prepared. But this point of finance may be put in a clearer light if the more prominent portions of a Budget were separated and classified into two distinct schedules, for then it would be seen at a glance where retrenchment was practicable and where it was impossible. For this purpose let it be assumed that the peace revenue amounted to £50,000,000. This aggregate could be divided into two distinct heads—the one containing the interest of the National Debt, the other comprising the current expenditure for ordinary governmental purposes. The former may be treated as a fixed quantity, the latter as a variable quantity, and, for the sake of distinctiveness, they might be respectively designated Schedule A and Schedule B. To Schedule A, £30,000,000 would be allotted, and until some portion of the principal of the debt were cancelled, or some reduction made in the rate of interest, this department of the Budget must remain beyond the control or modification of the Finance Minister, however enamoured of retrenchment. He, therefore, can only operate on Schedule B, which would embrace all payments to the Civil List, &c., the Army, Navy, and Ordnance; and, by the hypothesis, Schedule B must be supplied with £20,000,000. By constructing a Budget in this simple form many delusive expectations would be at once and for ever removed. People look at the large sum of £50,000,000, and think it capable of easy reduction, not considering that of that aggregate £30,000,000 is a fixed quantity. The Civil List may also be regarded as a fixed quantity, for since 1841 down to 1855 the fluctuations on it have been merely fractional. If we are henceforward wisely to prepare for the eventualities of war, we must not rashly reduce the Army, Navy, or Ordnance. The only departments that remain into which the pruning-knife can be inserted are: Annuities and Pensions, Salaries and Allowances, Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions, Courts of Justice, and Civil Services charged on annual grants of Parliament, and payments of unclaimed dividends. But all these items together do not offer a rich harvest, as will be seen from their enumeration in 1855:—

Annuities and Pensions	£340,922
Salaries and Allowances	162,697
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	149,244
Courts of Justice	493,038
Miscellaneous Charges on Consolidated Fund	182,119
Civil Services charged on Annual Grants of Parliament, &c.	6,741,126
	£8,069,191

On the first five items the most rigid economy could afford no appreciable relief; on the last some deductions might certainly be effected, but a million would be a large margin. If, then, the nation can not or must not hope for any great release from the pressure of fiscal burdens in their aggregate, may not the weakest and poorest expect some alleviation by a more equitable repartition of taxation? That is a very feasible proposition; at any rate it merits a careful consideration by all who have the courage to throw off the shackles of routine, and sincerely desire practically to extend the principle of Free Trade; for he is a sorry statesman who wills the end and refuses the means.

It is an incontestable truth in political science that taxation is designed to take effect not on persons but on property; not on individuals, who die, but on classes, which can never die. When a national debt is incurred it becomes a mortgage on property, not on labour; and in this sense it is understood by those who advance the loans which constitute the debt. The security they look to is the land, the various structures raised upon it of every description, the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of the metals and

minerals contained in the bowels of the earth. These are permanent, and by their nature irremovable; and, in a wide yet strictly legitimate sense, they may be deemed indestructible. However these forms of property may change ownership, they ever belong to classes; and whoever comes into possession of the securities of an indebted Government, as these forms of property are, becomes liable for that indebtedness in proportion to his property. But individuals, as here contradistinguished from classes, are but birds of passage; in their persons or bodies the creditor has no security whatever, since all are free to emigrate when they please. Property may redeem its debt, and then the mortgage on it is cancelled; but if, for the convenience of the debtor, the creditor is content to postpone the payment of the principal on the condition of receiving an annuity in lieu of such payment, all honour and equity demand that that property should discharge that annuity. To throw that obligation on others, either wholly or partially, would be as unjust as for a wealthy owner of warehouses to make his servants pay the premium of insurance against fire. A national debt incurred to protect property against the ravages of hostile invasion is not remotely different from the sums paid as the guarantees of indemnity against loss by conflagration.

Under these views it has been proposed, in the construction of a future Budget, to place in Schedule A a tax on property sufficient to pay the interest of the National Debt, the current expenditure of the Government being confined to Schedule B, and to be raised indirectly, as at present, on articles of consumption. Such an arrangement would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make an enormous reduction in Customs and Excise, by which all who were assessed to Schedule A would be most extensively relieved; for, as in the first instance, their income would be diminished by the tax on their property, so the purchasing power of what remained would be prodigiously enhanced. The industrious classes would be constantly employed at remunerating wages, and thus their power of consumption would be increased, and with it of necessity the value of land, which is the ultimate source of all products, would be improved. So far as poverty is the source of crime, and of the expenditure which crime entails, both would be diminished; and men would be enabled, through their improved condition, to educate their children without applying to Parliament for grants and aids. By such a change of system property would be more firmly secured; but what is paramount to all other considerations, and ought to influence a Christian Legislature, justice would be done to the sons and daughters of toil.

These doctrines may prove unpalatable, but truth always finds it hard to get an introduction into good society. Prejudice may be shocked, and routine offended; selfishness may take alarm; nevertheless, what is here written is only an expansion of the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, when he introduced the Property and Income Tax to counterbalance any deficiency the Revenue might sustain when he reduced the tariff.

## THE CRIMEA.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CODRINGTON.

War Department, May 3, 1856.

Lord Panmure has received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.:—

Sebastopol, April 19, 1856.

My Lord,—On the 12th instant General Luderer sent an answer to my letter as to the entrance of our vessels into the harbour. It was to the effect that he had received orders to place no impediment in the way of vessels of any description entering the harbour of Sebastopol. I accordingly informed Admiral Fremantle; and on the 14th instant he proceeded to the harbour with his flag, on board her Majesty's ship *Banshee*, and, passing through the lines of wreck, anchored inside the quay of Fort Paul. Having met the Admiral in the dockyard, we went up the harbour in a small steam-boat, and, passing also along the north side, landed at Fort Constantine, receiving all civility and attention on the part of the Russian officers.

General Luderer had invited Marshal Pelissier, General La Marmora, and myself, to meet him at the Traktir-bridge, at twelve o'clock, on the 13th instant, in order that we might accompany him to a breakfast on the Mackenzie Heights. The meeting accordingly took place. General Luderer, with a large staff of Russian officers, was received in the French lines by a guard of honour, and with a salute of artillery; after which, followed by many officers of the Allied and Russian armies, we crossed the river and the plain of the Tchernaya, and ascended the heights of Mackenzie, at the road by which our army came to Balaklava on the flank march from the Belbek, in September, 1854.

About 6000 infantry and one battery of artillery, the division of General Vassiltzky, were paraded and marched past; a short distance further on the heights a large and ornamental marquee had been pitched, in which we were the guests of General Luderer, and nothing could exceed the courtesy and attention of all the officers of the Russian army.

On the 15th General Luderer came, with many Russian officers, to Marshal Pelissier's breakfast, and to be present at some races; it is needless to say that their reception was as cordial and the attention as kind as that shown to us in the Russian camp. The afternoon was passed at the course in the neighbourhood of the Monastery of St. George, where the races and a carrousel of the Chasseurs d'Afrique finished the day.

On the 17th Marshal Pelissier reviewed the French army on the range of heights near the Monastery of St. George.

From all sides, from Kamiesch at some distance on the west, from the Feduchine, and the inner heights on the plain of Balaklava, and from the nearer camps below us, we saw the French columns, with their artillery, pass over the undulating ground below to the concentration upon their position on the heights.

At eleven o'clock we met General Luderer at the Col-de-Balaklava, and, riding up the steep hill above it, we passed along the line of columns extending, in more open order than we generally form, a distance of about two miles and a half. The army then marched past, eighty-eight battalions, five regiments of cavalry, siege artillerymen, sappers, and 198 guns; the defile of this fine army lasting till three p.m.

General Luderer then came to luncheon at the English head-quarters. The general officers of our army had been invited; and Marshal Pelissier, with many French officers, and General La Marmora, with Sardinian officers, were good enough to meet General Luderer at this house. Your Lordship is aware that the Sardinian army is partly embarked, and the remainder getting ready to leave the Crimea.

The English army was formed at a short distance in front of these headquarters; the Siege Train and the Sappers on the right of the infantry; 49 battalions in contiguous quarter-distance columns of regiments; two troops of Horse Artillery and five batteries on the right of the line, six batteries and two heavy batteries on the left of the line—in all 86 guns. Two regiments of the Land Transport Corps were complete and in good order in rear.

General Luderer rode down the line, accompanied by a large assembly of Russian, French, and Sardinian officers; and the troops also marched past him. I have the satisfaction of assuring your Lordship of the steady, the good, the healthy appearance of the army; of its very apparent efficiency in every branch; of the order, quietness, and regularity with which every regiment passed by; and it was a subject of pride to us all to feel that such was the appearance of the army of England in the Crimea.

General Luderer returned to Bagtcheseraï, having expressed himself much gratified at the attention shown him by the Allies.

I have, &c., W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.  
The Lord Panmure, &c.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The 15th Article of the Treaty of Peace has caused a terrible panic among the holders of the shares of the Danubian Steam Navigation Company. It is felt that the monopoly of the Danube by the Austrian Company must soon be at an end, and consequently the shares have fallen 30 fl. (£3) within two or three days.—Letter from Vienna.





"A DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN HOVE DOWN."—PAINTED BY G. H. ANDREWS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"A DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN HOVE DOWN."

PAINTED BY G. H. ANDREWS.

(FROM THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)

ONE of the most beautiful drawings to be seen on the walls of the Old Water-Colour Society we copy in our paper of this week. It is the solitary contribution of an Associate, and is the work of Mr. G. H. Andrews. It hangs on the west wall (No. 27), on your left as you enter, and is called "A Dutch East Indiaman Hove Down." The companion picture to it on the same wall is by Mr. E. Duncan (No. 18), "Oyster-dredging off the Mumbles Head, South Wales," and very charming pendants they would make in the airiest drawing-room of the most fastidious and best-informed collector. The hulk which Mr. Andrews renders so inimitably speaks of

rough voyages round the Cape by the daring descendants of Vasco de Gama, Van Diemen, and Van Tromp. It has a look about it of the Straits of Mozambique, with a smack of Rotterdam and the Zuyder Zee. We can conceive the relish which the very able painter of "The Abandoned," in the present Royal Academy Exhibition, must have felt in looking with admiring eyes at this very fine drawing. We purpose engraving the pendant to it by Mr. Duncan. Our subscribers at a distance will in this way be enabled to see nearer than words will permit what this year's Exhibition at the Old Water-Colour Society is like. Of the many English painters who have painted the sea, the foremost in excellence are Gainsborough, Turner, Stanfield, Collins, and Edward William Cooke. Gainsborough did not paint more than four or five sea-pieces, but all are good. The best is in the Grosvenor Gallery, "A Coast Scene,"

full of maritime life, and the true salt-water relish. Turner gave great animation to his waves, but you cannot look into his water. Stanfield, we are told by Mr. Turner's admirers, is apt to be too *puttyish*; but this objection is not altogether founded on justice. No one has ever taken the spectator further out to sea than Mr. Stanfield. His vexed ocean, as Dryden has it, seethes and *fries*. You can see into Stanfield's waves—they are in motion. Collins is more at home on sea-shore sands. He does not get out to sea like Stanfield. He dabbles (but in a masterly manner) about Cromer Sands and Babbicombe Bay. He is always within sight of bathing-machines. Cooke, on the other hand, delights in a brisk gale. He is never happier than with a wet sheet and a flowing sea. He loves to see the mast bend; and nobly does he transfer to canvas a ship, the sailors, and the sea itself.



"CASTLE AND CHURCH OF ST. VALERIE, SION, CANTON VALAIS."—PAINTED BY G. C. STANFIELD.—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 314)



## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE HIGHLAND SHEPHERD.—PAINTED BY R. ANDRELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The eighty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts was opened to the public on Monday last, the Catalogue appearing at the same time with this appropriate motto: "Les artistes . . . sont les enfans de la Paix, ils sont bien faisants comme elle, et c'est par elle qu'ils prospèrent."

The Exhibition is in many ways remarkable. In the first place it is remarkable for the slender support it receives from the Royal Academicians themselves. Of the thirteen hundred and seventy-six works of art composing the Exhibition not more than one hundred and fifty are contributed by Royal Academicians. Some of the best men are away. We have nothing from the President (Sir Charles Eastlake); nothing from that great artist, Mr. Mulready; nothing

from that public favourite, Mr. MacIse, nothing from that thoroughly English landscape painter, Mr. Creswick; nothing from those admirable designers, Mr. Cope and Mr. Herbert. Not a single portrait have we from the Secretary, Mr. Knight. Mr. Gibson, the great sculptor, is not an exhibitor. We have nothing from either of the Westmacotts. The architects, Sir Robert Smirke, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Cockerell, and Mr. Hardwick, are all absentees. Even the new Academician engraver, Mr. Samuel Cousins, is a non-contributor.

Among the Royal Academicians who have sent (and who, of course, are seen) some are seen to very little advantage. Mr. Dyce's solitary contribution, "The Good Shepherd," will not add to his well-earned reputation. We could have well spared the aged contributions of Mr. Alfred

Chalon, Mr. Abraham Cooper, and Mr. Thomas Uwins. Of the Associates but two are exhibitors, and those are among the best. We miss Mr. Danby, and still more do we miss Mr. Egg: we can ill spare the poetic landscapes of the one, or the well-conceived stories and harmoniously-coloured pictures of the other.

Another feature in this year's Exhibition is—and the announcement of the fact deserves a separate paragraph—there is no Octagon Room.

Another, and more important, feature is that, with but one or two exceptions, all the really clever pictures in the Exhibition are well hung. A different order of merit has been acknowledged by the hangers, and every class of art seems to have full justice done to it but that of portrait—

(Continued on page 512.)



## THE METROPOLITAN SERMONS ON THANKSGIVING SUNDAY.

SUNDAY last being the day appointed by Royal command for a general thanksgiving on account of the peace, the churches and chapels in the metropolis were unusually crowded, and the services unusually interesting. The form of prayer prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury was adopted in all the Established churches; while the members of the Jewish community in London had a form of their own, written by Dr. Adler. In the Roman Catholic buildings nothing out of the ordinary course transpired; and the Rev. Dr. Doyle, at St. George's Cathedral Church, explained that three Sundays ago the Roman Catholics of the metropolis, in obedience to ecclesiastical authority, had united in offering up their prayers and thanksgivings for the blessings of peace. The various Wesleyan and Dissenting bodies observed the day as one of especial thanksgiving, though refusing to adopt the form of prayer prepared for the Established Church. From the *Court Circular* it will be seen that the Queen and Royal family celebrated the day of thanksgiving at the chapel, Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon at Westminster Abbey. Collections were made at nearly all the services of the Established Church in support of the proposed Protestant Church at Constantinople in memory of those who have fallen.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met in the House of Peers at a quarter before ten o'clock, at which time several peers, among whom were Earl Granville, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Harrowby, and one or two of the episcopal bench, were present. A procession was formed, headed by the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by his mace-bearer, purse-bearer, secretary, and the other personal attendants on the holder of the Great Seal. He was preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, and followed by the peers in order of seniority. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was appointed to preach the sermon before their Lordships, was one of the cortege. The whole of the official staff of the House, comprising the librarian, the keeper of the papers, &c., the various ushers and messengers, were present; and, although the number of peers was not great, the procession was sufficiently full. Passing through St. Stephen's-hall and out of St. Stephen's-porch, their Lordships crossed Old Palace-yard and entered the Abbey by the entrance at Poets' Corner, and took the places allotted to them in that part of the nave which is fitted up for Divine service. There was a large choir, and full cathedral service was chanted. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland), but so great was the crowd, and so very ill-adapted for hearing is the part of the Abbey appropriated for the accommodation of the major part of the congregation, that little if any part of the discourse reached those who were not in the immediate vicinity of the preacher.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

The House of Commons met at half-past ten o'clock, and the Speaker and hon. members present, attended by their officers, proceeded to St. Margaret's Church, where the thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., their Chaplain. The mace was carried before the Speaker, who was followed by upwards of eighty members. A passage was kept across the street by a body of the A division of police, under the direction of Inspector Backerson. Although the public interest must have necessarily been very much divided, by the number of churches in which thanksgiving sermons were to be preached, a large crowd had assembled in Canning-square, and the church itself, to which admission was in the first instance to be obtained by tickets, was very fully attended. The service having been read by the Rev. Messrs. Davies and Morris, the rev. preacher ascended the pulpit, and proceeded to address himself to the subject of the day, taking his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, c. iv., v. 39:—"And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm."

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended at St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of taking part in the general thanksgiving. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Hart Milman, the Dean. At the afternoon service there was one of the densest congregations ever witnessed within the cathedral walls. The sermon was preached by the Venerable William Hale Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London, from the 14th verse of the 22nd chapter of Ezekiel, "Can thine heart endure, or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? I the Lord have spoken it, and will do it." The Archdeacon said, of the origin and motives of the war it would be unbecomingly for him in that place to speak, but he could not refrain from saying that in many senses it had been a religious war. It had been unusually free from plunder, robbery, and rapine; and on the termination of the siege, which formed the last portion of the war, it was a merciful thing that the captured city was desolate. Had it been otherwise the result might have been awful, considering the irritation of the vanquishers, and the release they would have experienced from all kinds of restraint. Another peculiarity in the late war was that, in consequence of the rapidity of intercourse, the result of modern discoveries, which seemed to give a power over nature itself, it might be said to have been fought at their own doors. These were not merely discoveries, but revelations made at a time when Providence designed to improve the condition of mankind, and to effect those changes in their social and national condition, predetermined in the councils of God. By means of these discoveries, or revelations, they heard of the war every day: every day brought us the news of a father's, a husband's, or a brother's death—anxiety had no respite—the chords never ceased to vibrate under renewed impulses of hope and fear. They thus knew more of war than their fathers did; should they be less thankful for the peace that had followed? What danger there was lest this nation, over ambitious, and eager for the extension of civilisation, should endanger the blessings of peace they had secured! The Archdeacon, having forcibly pointed to individual duty in such an emergency, said that no collection would be made in that church; but he trusted that all who heard him would look around them for objects of private charity, and that thus they would give a practical character to their day of thanksgiving.

### ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

The Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, preached the thanksgiving sermon in the above church. The reverend doctor took his text from Numbers, chapter x., verse 34, and following verses:—"And the cloud of the Lord was upon them by day, when they went out of the camp. And it came to pass, when the ark set forward, that Moses said, Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered; and let them that hate thee flee before thee. And when it rested, he said, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." His sincere and positive impression of the result of the war was that such result was intended by the providential government of Heaven. They had seen the most powerful empire of Europe assailing the weak with a million of men, raised and perfected with every requisite during a forty years' peace, intending to crush the diadems of Europe; assailing a Power without alliance or help on the face of the earth. Yet let it be remembered that this colossal Power, arrayed as it was against the weaker Power, never gained a victory. He would say also that aggressive Power, with all its might, had not gained one single advantage: it was defeated by sea, on the plain, and the Russian standard was always trampled in its own blood, giving a lesson to all nations against unprovoked war. England was supposed to be a non-military nation, but it was the only country that had an army and navy that was not pressed into the public service. More than one-half volunteered to enter the field at the most pressing and trying moments of the last glorious campaign. England was the only country in Europe in which loyalty was a principle. He would not say that there might not be loyal hearts in other countries, but England was the only one where loyalty was a principle. At that moment the thrones of Europe trembled at their foundations, and each monarch lay with his ear to the ground to catch the groans of the coming earthquake. In England, however, it was totally different, for it remained intact in the love and loyalty of its brave sons. Those of other countries were the same—had the same emotions and the same sensibility—but the people of England had what the others had not—a pure religion; and, with God's blessing, they would keep that religion, and bequeath it to their children in all its purity. These were blessings for which England ought to be thankful. In conclusion, he reminded his audience that a collection was to be made for the erection of a Protestant church at Constantinople, not as a means of proselytism, which he deprecated, but as a monument to those who had fallen in defence of a righteous cause, and as a means of grace and salvation to the living.

### TEMPLE CHURCH.

The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple, who took for his text the 8th and 9th verses of the 46th Psalm, "O come hither and behold the works of the Lord! what destruction he hath brought upon the earth. He maketh wars to cease in all the

world; he breaketh the bow and snappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire." The rev. gentleman said that, after a short but eventful conflict, the nations of the world were reposing from war, and millions of the people of this country were at that time bent as with the heart of one man in gratitude to God for the blessing of universal peace—in one general feeling of thankfulness for a breathing time at least from the scourge of war. The question of whether the foundations of a lasting tranquillity had been laid was foreign to the duties and enjoyments of that day. That belonged alone to the counsels of eternity; and, whatever might be the future determinations of Providence, no gloomy forebodings ought to depress their feelings of gratitude, on this occasion, to Him whose sole prerogative it is to make wars to cease.

### TRINITY CHURCH, UPPER CHELSEA.

There was a large congregation in the morning, in consequence of the announcement that the Archbishop of Canterbury would preach the thanksgiving sermon. Prayers having been read by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., the Rector of the parish, his Grace ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the 30th verse of the second chapter of the First Book of Samuel—"Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." He said that this declaration of Almighty God deserved their most serious attention, not so much as being a declaration of pleasure or displeasure, of reward or punishment, but as a revelation of the way in which events were ordered, either as relating to individuals or to that collection of individuals that constituted a nation. The sentence took for granted that the view of God had been revealed, and according to the manner in which man received it as a principle of life and action he was to be honoured or despised. This must be an important subject at any time, but especially so on an occasion like the present, when they approached their Heavenly Father with praises and thanksgiving for his late mercies vouchsafed unto them. Great, indeed, was the mercy which had changed the fierceness and dangers which belong to war to the calm security of peace. If that security had never been disturbed by the angry dissensions of covetousness and ambition, how many hearts would have at this time been free from desolation, and how many homes would have been preserved? Now how many hearts were relieved from sorrowing? how many homes would again be made cheerful now that peace had been restored? That peace had been restored under circumstances in which it was impossible not to trace the work of God, in whose hands were the hearts of men. He had restrained a principle of revenge, oppression, and inordinate desire for territorial aggrandisement, and given an impulse to forbearance, moderation, and equity, which could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon the future history of Europe.

### ST. ANN'S, WANDSWORTH.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., took his text from Isaiah xxvi, 12, 15: "Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works in us. Thou hast increased the nation, O Lord, Thou hast increased the nation: Thou art glorified: Thou hast removed it far unto all the ends of the earth."

In his discourse he showed how it was the duty of this country to accept the terms of peace which had been offered; that forgiveness of injuries was a duty incumbent on nations as well as individuals; that if we had attempted to impose more stringent terms we should, in all probability, have defeated our own object, instancing our short-sighted policy in the treatment of France at the close of the last war; that if we had succeeded in our shortsighted attempt to cripple our late vanquished opponent we should have been deprived of her aid in this present war. He then proceeded to show that overgrown empires were opposed to the interests of humanity, and were discountenanced by God himself; that the huge monarchies of antiquity were short-lived; and to prove that man's highest development takes place in small self-governed communities, such as the twelve tribes of Israel, the petty states of ancient Greece, and the cities of mediæval Italy.

### LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice, Principal of the Working Men's College, preached in the afternoon to an overflowing congregation from John vi. 62—"What if ye shall see the Son of Man ascend up where he was before?" The text and context, as he showed, set forth the unity of the divine and human, of Jews and Gentiles, in the body of Christ. After a lengthened exposition of this idea, the preacher pointed out the influence of its denial, or forgetfulness, upon the fate of nations. The Jewish nation had perished because it forgot its relation to humanity at large. The Quaker sect failed to take root because they were not heartily human. Turkey, "the sick man" of the East, had sickened because it did not know the human son of that God to whose verity and power, as the ruler of nations and destroyer of idols, Islam bore testimony. And if Turkey were to be restored, it would not be by that vindictive or compulsory acceptance of Christian truth, compared to which the old Moslem spirit was to be revered. That would be only to receive Christ as the head of a rival sect whom it was politic to conciliate. But the question was, did they at home hold Christianity otherwise than as a set of opinions and forms? Was Christ to them a bond of union with God and with man? There was to be an English Church erected at Constantinople. Might the gospel preached there be that preached by English tongues and English heads in the hospital of Scutari? Every church set up in memorial of their brothers who had fallen in fight should be a testimony to the old faith of the Moslem in the God of Abraham, the enemy of idols; the faith of the truest and best of the Greeks in his Son; the faith of the truest and best of Latins in catholic fellowship; the faith of the best and truest Protestants in a personal Justifier. Then would England, indeed, do her work as a leader and reconciler of the nations, and then would the progress and thanksgivings of that day be presented by Him who had ascended upon high to his Father and to theirs, as the fruits of that sacrifice by which they were redeemed, and by whom He reigned in Heaven.

### ST. MARTIN'S.

Mr. Homfrey, the Vicar, took his text from Rom. xii., ver. 18, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." He commenced by observing that it was impossible for communities as individuals to live together without being liable to accidental discord. The Gospel had not only affirmed this, but had declared that it would itself introduce new elements of discord. No wars had been more furious than religious wars. Still this was the incidental effect, not the principle, of the Gospel. They were constantly reminded that "the end was not yet." There were indications that they were tending towards that end. The Christian religion, in the institution of chivalry, had infused a spirit of courtesy into the rude manners of the times; and in the war just concluded they had advanced still further in this way, when they had voluntarily renounced the power they possessed of carrying desolation to the peaceful homesteads of private persons. He concluded his discourse by an allusion to the vast sums that they were prepared to expend on the war, and which, now that that expenditure was unnecessary, they should do well to apply in part to improving the education, the dwellings, and the well-being of those classes from whom their soldiers and sailors had sprung.

### ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

The Rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Howarth, after expressing in well-chosen and emphatic words the sense of thankfulness which we must feel at the return of peace, proceeded to remark that while statesmen and politicians regarded the course of events as they tended to increase or depress the power of kingdoms, to promote commerce, to advance liberty or further civilisation, the Christian looked to see how they affected the prosperity of God's church and the increase of true religion. Unless this was done all else was as nothing. This might seem a trite topic, but was it too well appreciated? He could not venture to say that persons in general felt adequately its importance. Happy, indeed, would be the nation in which it would be unnecessary to insist upon it; for if the whole of the people, from the Queen on her throne to the lowest of her subjects, were penetrated with a sense of religion, and with a steady determination to fulfil the duties which it enjoined, that people would have no need of any special interposition of Providence to teach it its duties as a Christian nation, or point out to it the work that was given it to do.

### ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.

The Bishop of Winchester preached in this church in the morning to a very full congregation, from Psalm cxxxi., v. 7, 8, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say peace be within thee." The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. William Duncan Long, M.A., Incumbent, from 1 Peter, ii. 5, "An holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." The collections at the doors were for the schools, which are now crowded with children, and amounted to £20 4s. 9d.

### SCOTCH NATIONAL CHURCH.

The discourse preached by the Rev. Dr. Cumming to a numerous congregation was founded on Joshua, c. xi., v. 23: "And the land rested from war." Every Christian, he said, must deprecate war; but there were conditions of the moral, social, and political atmosphere so unwholesome and abnormal that war, like lightning, cleared the air, fulfilled a beneficent mission, and millions breathed freer because thousands had died and were buried on the field of battle. He doubted whether Mammon did not

eclipse Mars in hatefulness; for, if bad things had been done under the shadow of the one, very cruel and unholy things had been done under the name of the other. The excitement of the exchange were as fierce and desperate as those of the field of battle. War had sometimes been a positive mercy; and he was not sure that the late conflict, though it had carried rills of bitter sorrow into many a heart and home, was not on the whole a blessing, by disturbing that selfish, grasping, money-making worship of Mammon which had become the national sin of England. It was in peace that luxurious habits were acquired, and they might learn a lesson from the fact that Capua did more to save Rome than all her legions put together. During the peace now begun it would be their duty to try, by God's blessing, to destroy the evil passions, at home and abroad, which were the seeds of war, and to sow broadcast those precious truths which grew up into harvests of righteousness, peace, and joy. Underneath the tumults of the recent war were deep, unsettled, religious questions ripening for a yet more terrible outburst. Turkey in Europe would soon disappear in all its distinctive peculiarities. "The great river Euphrates" was all but dried up; but Italy was one vast volcano, and Rome and Naples were likely to be its first orifices. He did not expect that war had finally closed. It was merely preparing to appear on a new stage, and under new circumstances, and to draw into its vortex nationalities that had ignominiously stood aloof during the last two years.

## HOW TO MAKE LONDON HEALTHY AND CLEAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

April 28, 1855.

ONE of the provisions in the "Metropolitan Local Management Act" compels owners of house property to provide water for every house, not only for domestic but also for cleansing purposes; and, unless some more efficient and cheap mode be adopted than by the present water supply, owners of house property will find the supply of water for cleansing purposes a very serious and expensive question.

It would appear, therefore, that one of the first works that the Board of Works has to do is to provide London with water, not merely for drinking and cooking and other domestic purposes, because the present water companies can or ought to do that, but water for cleansing and watering the streets, and all those other purposes for which the Act under which the Board is constituted makes water supply necessary.

The present water companies cannot accomplish this, because water carefully filtered and prepared for drinking is too costly to be used in large quantities for cleansing. I therefore propose that pure sea-water should be brought to London, and used, where necessary, for cleansing purposes; and, if the Board of Works have too much on hand to accomplish this, I will undertake to find responsible men who would construct a canal on the north side of the Thames, by which pure sea-water shall, at each tide, be received into reservoirs at a sufficient elevation above London, to supply every house in the metropolis, and in such quantity that every street, court, and alley, could be washed each day with it.

The parks might have lakes of sea-water as well as fresh. The Zoological Gardens might have sea-water for such of its inhabitants as require it. Fountains of salt water might be placed at pleasure throughout the metropolis. The baths and washhouses could be supplied with it; and the celebrated Charing-cross fountains might then send forth pure and refreshing sea-water, instead of hot water from the baths and washhouses, as at present; and by pipes under the Thames the south side of London might be supplied as well as the north.

The whole of this work can be accomplished and paid for by a rate of one penny in the pound on the property in the metropolis, and water direct from the sea may flow throughout London within eighteen months after Parliament shall pass an Act giving powers to a company to levy such a rate, and take the necessary lands under the usual powers.

Several parishes are, at present, in great difficulty to carry out the sanitary provisions of the "Metropolitan Local Management Act," for want of water supply. To carry out that Act, an almost unlimited supply of water must be had, and where can it be had better than from the sea?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
20, Abingdon-street, Westminster. FRANCIS FULLER

A YORKSHIRE STUD FARM.—While these great Rawcliffe paddocks are instinct with life and enterprise, those at Bishop Burton, which once held the sway in the three Ridings, are all but tenantless. The walk to them from Beverley lost half its beauty in our eyes, from the melancholy associations it revived of the olden time, when Squire Watt, in his "truly British" blue coat and buff waistcoat, made thoroughbreds his heart's delight. We left Beverley by the York road, and wended our way through the pleasant common lands of Westwood, along the side of the racecourse. The prospect from the hill opposite the stand, on the morning we first climbed it, was one that would have softened an anchorite. Just in front of us was the stand, whose silken jackets and busy crowd with their shouts of "Toud Squire wins," and "he'll give him ten pound and lick his head off," had given way for the nonce to "Sim," and a quiet group of Scarlots, who were awaiting The Holderess, as, with their "many-twinkling" feet and tails, they trotted gently up the course. Pretty little Beverley, flanked by its magnificent Gothic minster, and coloured here and there with the red-tile roofs so peculiar to this part of Yorkshire, just peeped over the undulating Westwood foreground, and we could not help contrasting its misty quiet with the restless sport of speculation which went to and fro, month after month, the whole length and breadth of its republic, when Peter Simple—

With Cuning Tom upon his back,  
And half the tin of Beverley—

was the hero of English steeplechases, or when Nancy, the bay pride of Burton Pidsen, was luring it, as well as its neighbour Hull, to sell their very beds from under them to back her. Following the footpath, we arrived at a high white gate to the left, the passage to an ancient of ours, which leads to the Hall, and the church in which the Squire has buried. Here, under Bishop Burton Hall, which he left about three-and-twenty years since, the old man always roamed among his paddocks, and watched his favourites with anxious care. The last of his broad manes, which reveals here, is a mare called Birthday, by Assault, out of Nitocris, who was foaled on his birthday. He never could find in his heart to have her trained; twice or thrice she was under orders for departure: but when the day arrived, he could not bear to let her go, as he said they would only break her down. There are not a few pictures in the Hall by Dolby and Herring, Blacklock by the former, and as large as life, faced us on the staircase; but Manuella, Altisidora, and Belezazar were far more to our taste. Passing down the hall, and near the bachelor residence of Mr. Frank Watt, we crossed the road to the old Bishop Burton Hall, originally purchased by one Roger Gee, a Liverpool merchant, who rebuilt the place, and laid down a two-mile gallop on the Wold in front of it. The late squire took a dislike to it, and the very mantelpieces and door-frames have been pulled down. A narrow walk, with one of the best yew fences we ever yet saw in "Merrie England," led us to the stables, on whose doors the plates of Memnon, Blacklock, Belezazar, Barefoot, Rockingham, Altisidora, Muta, and a host of other winners, still hang, as silent tokens of the luck of other days. Blacklock's box is still pointed out with especial reverence; and as the housekeeper led us, candle in hand, through the half-ruined Hall, we came on the skeleton room, where the coarse frame of the "terrible brown" is encased, side by side with Muta. The mare's off-shoulder-blade still bore marks of the running sore, which no syringe could heal; and ere she died, it had eaten its greedy way right through the bone. The strength of the pasturage and the beautiful combination of hill and dale make these paddocks a perfect Paradise for blood-mares and foals. The large field especially is dotted here and there with wide-spreading chestnut-trees, to shade them from the heat; and our attendant told us how of yore the mares and foals would come dashing wildly altogether down the hill, through the valley, and up the opposite one, like a charge of Cossacks, till Mr. Watt and his groom's family looked on trembling, lest some of their brave little bits of Themp, Blacklock, or Lottery blood, should be rolled head-over-heels down the steep. The shortness of a neighbouring farmer quietly browse on it now; but we would fain hope that the thorough-bred traditions which still linger fondly round it, will ere long be potent to drive these intruders from the spot, and people it with blood-stock, not inferior to those on which John Jackson in the harlequin, so often rode back in triumph to scale.—*The Post and the Paddock*, by "The Druid."

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE CORDIALE.—The Woronzoff Palace at St. Petersburg has been taken by M. de Morry. After the Winter Palace, near which it is situated, this residence is one of the handsomest in the Russian capital. It is through Count Orloff that M. de Morry has been fortunate enough to get this palace, which is not taken merely temporarily for the coronation, but will remain for the use of the French Embassy at least for three years, at a rent of 50,000 fr. for the first year, and of 40,000 fr. for the two succeeding ones. Prince Woronzoff, the owner of this palace, has another at St. Petersburg, five in Odessa, and eleven in the Crimea, among which is the magnificent villa of Alapa. These splendid residences have been religiously spared by the French armies. The old Russian Embassy at Paris has been, it is said, sold to M. De Rothschild, as it is not equal to the debt which it is intended to give to the future relations of the two countries.—*Independence Belge*.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN LEGION.—The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa quotes a letter from Milan, stating that the Anglo-Italian Legion, which was on the point of being disbanded, has accepted a new agreement for services in the East Indies, the engagement to last five years, at an increase of pay of 6s. per day. It is said that they are to occupy the territory of Oude. July 150 men have refused the new engagement.



Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

NOTES FROM THE MEMORANDA BOOKS OF THE REV. SIR RICHARD KAYE, BART., DEAN OF LINCOLN.\*

THE entertaining collection of personal and Royal anecdotes recorded by Sir Richard Kaye are comprised in three volumes. It was purchased for the British Museum in 1851, and contains so much that is interesting, both in a literary and an historical point of view, that we commend it to the attention of those booksellers who have taste and enterprise enough to publish works of this description.

[DEATH OF GEORGE II.]

George II. usually rose at six. The page had been with him, and went out to get some wood. He shut the double door that the King might not be disturbed, and heard a noise; on coming in he found the King fallen upon the floor. He took him up, and said, "My King, my King, do speak to me." The King made a faint noise, and he laid him upon the bed. The King had asked how the wind was: there were four or five mails due from Hanover. The page went immediately to Lady Yarmouth's room, and knocked at the door. She thought it had been the King, who was bringing the letters from Hanover, and said, "Sire, que s'ouvrira?" The page came in, and said the King was very ill. Lady Yarmouth ran up stairs, and found him apparently dead upon the bed. She sent for a surgeon, who opened a vein; but he did not bleed. In four or five hours after the wound bled plentifully, and when he was opened at ten the next day there flowed out a large quantity of blood.

Lady Yarmouth sent a message to Princess Emily, which she never forgave her, to say that the King was very ill, and wished to see her. The Princess came, and went immediately to the bed, put her face to the King's, without ever having been apprised of the King's death.

The Princess had been ill of a fever, and had not been out, but was this evening to have been of the King's party at cards. The Princess told this to Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd, and wished her to go to Lady Yarmouth. She said she could not intrude herself, but would send to Lady Yarmouth that she would wait upon her as soon as was agreeable to her. Mrs. Chetwynd went to her two days afterward, and found her truly affected for the King.

Lady Yarmouth desired the King's (Geo. 3) permission to stay a couple of days, and that he might depend upon her removing as soon as she possibly could. The King sent her word that she was at liberty to stay as long as ever it would be agreeable to her. She went to court in the Christmas holidays, that there might be fewer people, and the King spoke very graciously to her, and made the Drawingroom as short as possible on her account.

It was resolved that no person should walk over Lady Yarmouth's apartments before eight o'clock. When she heard a noise, she concluded that it was the Packet from Hanover.

She sent for Princess Emily in the manner she did as she knew, if she had mentioned the King's death, the Princess would not have come; and she wished to have her come as soon as possible, that no time might elapse to occasion any accusation of embezzlement against herself.

Lady Yarmouth removed immediately to Dover-street, where Mr. Finch had provided her a house, and where Mrs. Chetwynd saw her daily. She staid in England near two years, and removed suddenly. She never mentioned her intentions till she had taken her resolution, nor even gave her reasons. The measure was supposed to be owing to the Princess Dowager; and in confirmation of their opinion was the reported advice she gave to Mrs. Chetwynd to visit her less frequently, telling her that her attachment to her would be injurious to herself, and that it would not be the means of recommending herself to the Royal family.

Lady Yarmouth certainly meant to have staid in England. She had taken a house in Albemarle-street, and had furnished another between Knightsbridge and Kensington.

Princess Emily rather had a jealousy of her, and suffered her to take her leave at a Drawingroom—which, from their long intercourse, she might have allowed her to have done in a private interview.

Lady Yarmouth was the only person of her situation who was ever regarded after a King's death.

(To be continued.)

\* Sir Richard Kaye, he sixth and last Baronet, was son of Sir John Lister Kaye (the fourth Baronet) by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Richardson, M.D., of North Byerley, Yorkshire. He was entered at Brasenose College, Oxford; appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in 1766; Sub-Almoner to the King 1768; Prebendary of South Newbold, in the cathedral church of York, in 1768; a Trustee of the British Museum in 1772; Prebendary of Durham in 1777; Archdeacon of Nottingham in 1780; Dean of Lincoln in 1783. He succeeded to the title of his half-brother, Sir John Kaye, Dec. 27, 1789, and died at his deanery house Dec. 25, 1809, aged 72. Leaving no issue, the title of Baronet in the family became extinct.

NOTES.

INTERESTING RELIC OF QUEEN MARY, PRESERVED IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—Among the numerous objects of interest preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford is a curious manuscript of the Hours of the Virgin, formerly belonging to Queen Mary (commonly called Bloody Queen Mary), as appears by the following note written on the fly-leaf at the beginning of the manuscript:—

This Book sometimes was Q. Maryes, and lately, thrice renowned Prynce Henries of blessed memorie, And now given to ye Publique Librarie of the Universitie of Oxford, by Richard Connock Esquier Auditor generall Solicitor and of his Highnes Councell of Revenewe, whose giueeth the same as a Monument worthe to be kept, not for the religion it contains, but for the Pictures and former Royall owners sake, And in regard of a Note written especially heerein, by Q. Mary with her owne hand.

Richard Connock

Julii 7<sup>o</sup> Anno Regni Regis Jacobi 13<sup>o</sup> 1615.

† Geate you mche Ryches as when the Shype is broken may swyme away wth the Master for dyverse chanches take away the goods of Fortune but the goods of the Soule whyche bee only the trewe goods nother Eyer nor water can take away. yf you take labour and payne to doe a vertuous thyngs the labour goeth away and the vertue remaineth. yf through pleasure you doe a vicious thyngs the pleasure goeth away and the vice remaineth.

Good madame for my sake remembre thys.

Your louynge mistresse

MARYE PRINCESSE.

This note is written immediately before the service "De passionis Domini." H. S. H., Oxford.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.—The accompanying extracts from a letter from Lord Conway to Archbishop Laud may be of some interest, not only as showing to whom Laud wrote the letter published in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but being, in all probability, the one which Laud was answering at the time:—

(Letter endorsed by Laud.)

Grace, Conway, Decy, Lientant, 1644.

May it please your Lo., The Deputy Lieutenant and Captaine Alcocke did send me a fierce alarme from Carasie, desiring me to send them five hundred horse, because the Scots are within a few daies at Dumfrise, seven or eight thousand, with which army they mean to fall into Cumberland; but I am slow in answering the spur, because the advertisement of the Scotch preparations on this side are not such as that they may be much feared as yet. In my opinion the Scots will not come into England; but, least they should goe against the rules of right reason, I doe provide as if they were coming.

Then again, speaking of the Lord Lieutenant, the letter says:—

I did write to him of it, but I have not heard anything from him, so that I think that in his sickness he did not read it.

Dated Newcastle, June 13, 1640. (Signed) CONWAY. You will see the connection the italicised portion of this extract has with Laud's letter.—Copied from "Prynne's Breviate of the Life of Archbishop Laud," extracted out of his own Diary, A.D. 1644.—B.

"AN OLD SAYING REVIVED."—Samuel Rogers is not the only poet who revived an old saying and mistook it for his own. Samuel Johnson did a similar thing. Some person, in his presence, speaking of Lord Chesterfield as a wit, "Ay, Sir," said Johnson, "he is a wit among Lords, and a Lord among wits." Proclus said long ago of Critias, that he was "ιδιώτης μεν εν φιλοσόφοις, φιλοσόφος δὲ ἐν ιδιωτίαις." ("A novice among philosophers, and a philosopher among novices.")—JOHN NELSON, Southwell.

† Proclus, in "Timæum Platonis," apud vocem Κριτίας.

QUERIES

CALF'S HEAD ROLL IN THE TEMPLE.—At the Middle Temple, until very recently, a customary fee was payable in the "Commons" bill, under an item for "Calf's Head Roll." Can any Templar tell me the origin of this? In Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iii., p. 64, is the following passage:—"Nottingham was always bringing to the closet" (of King Wm. III.) "intelligence of the wild day-dreams in which a few old eaters of calves' heads, the remains of the once-formidable party of Bradshaw and Ireton, still indulged in the City." Bradshaw (who presided over the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I.) was a member of Gray's Inn, Ireton of the Middle Temple—both barristers. In the "Calf's Head Roll" traceable to them, and how far was either of the honourable societies identified with that "once formidable party"?—M. T.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.—In the curious letter sent you by Sir Frederic Madden a short time since, from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, mention is made of one Mr. Holmes, who, it was desired by the Lord Chamberlain, should have the appointment of places for plays and interludes. Can you, Sir, or any of your intelligent antiquarian readers inform us who this Mr. Holmes (a name not mentioned in Collier's "Annals of the Stage") was?—T. W. M.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—Can any of your readers inform me of the date of the last person burnt in this country? The reason of my troubling you is that at a large dinner party the particulars related in the inclosed letter becoming the subject of conversation, the statement as to the woman being burnt was treated with derision, not one of the party believing that any individual now lived who had witnessed an execution by burning in England.—W. C. B.

Sir,—I am now in the eighty-third year of my age, and remember the riots in 1780, when much, very much mischief was done, and saw several men hanged, in consequence; at which time Newgate and other prisons were broken into and many prisoners liberated, and prisons burned about the same time. I saw three or four heads on Temple-bar, but when put up I cannot say, but must have been up some years. I think it was between the years 1780 and 1790 that I saw sixteen men hanging all at one time on what was then called the new drop, and one woman burned to ashes; fifteen of the men's faces were turned towards St. Sepulchre's Church, and the sixteenth, whose name was Murphy, being a Catholic, his face was turned towards Ludgate-hill; the woman that was burned (whose name I do not remember) lived with Murphy, as his wife, for many years in Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, where they kept an eating-house and lived in good repute until it was discovered that he was engaged in coining; they were apprehended, tried, and convicted—he to be hanged and she burnt.—J. DEHAY, Surgeon, &c., Wokingham.

ANSWERS.

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM?—This question being raised at the period of the Queen's visit to France, and certain French papers having stated alternately that the air was composed by Haydn and by Sully in honour of Louis XIV., a Belgian correspondent replied by the following statement, which seems to me to possess sufficient interest, and to present enough appearance of probability to be repeated:—"The music," says this authority, "which bears but a slight resemblance to the air of Sully, was composed by an English musician named John Bull (sufficiently national, this, at all events!) on the occasion of James I.'s discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. The words, written, as is stated, at the same time, seem to tend towards a confirmation of this assertion. John Bull, some years later, retired to Antwerp, where he was named organist to the cathedral, and where he died; and there, but a short time since," says this correspondent, "an examination of the archives having, under the permission of the Government, been gone through, the original manuscript of the air, with the history of the circumstances under which it was composed, was, among other documents, discovered; and there it now exists."—M. A. P., Paris.

Permit me to inform your correspondent W., that when Mr. Macaulay, in his vivid sketch of the Battle of La Hogue, describes our victorious flotilla as "insulting the hostile camp with the thundering chant of 'God Save the King,'" he states nothing which is either contrary to the fact or inconsistent with W.'s remark, that this "would stamp the date of our national air as far back as 1693." I do not know, nor is it I believe now ascertainable, by whom either the air words of our "God Save the King" were originally composed or written. Dr. Arne, who, in 1745, harmonised the old melody for the theatres, assured Dr. Burney, the author of the "History of Music," that he (Arne) "had not the least knowledge nor could guess at all who was either the author or composer, but that it was a received opinion that it was written and composed for the Catholic chapel of King James II.," and Benjamin Victor, in a letter addressed by him to David Garrick, in 1745, tells his correspondent that the exact words of the anthem chanted at the Royal Chapel for James II., when the Prince of Orange landed, in 1688, were these:—

O, Lord our God, arise,  
Confound the enemies  
Of JAMES our King!  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the King!

Another verse, written about the same time, and accidentally preserved in consequence of its having been graven on the drinking-glasses of some northern Jacobites of distinction, ran thus:—

Ged bless the Prince of Wales,  
The true-born Prince of Wales,  
Sent us by Thee!  
Grant us one favour more,  
The King for to restore,  
As thou hast done before,  
The familie!

What is more probable than that the Orange partisans who fought so hard to prevent the restoration of James II., and believed his infant son to be suppositions, should, after their victory at La Hogue, raise in irony and insult "a thundering chant" of the old Stuart anthem of "God Save the King"?—B. BLUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple.

THE PINE-CONES OF NINEVEH.—Your correspondent B. N. throws a suggestion or two into last week's "Memorabilia" about the pine-cones of Nineveh. It is true that in the engraving referred to in No. 768 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the bunches of grapes are represented even as the fir-cones, but that resulted from the small scale of the sculpture (the engraving is one-quarter the original size). When the Assyrians portrayed them on a larger scale they cut the circular grapes accurately enough, and they always (and this should have, I think, satisfied your correspondent in that engraving) accompanied the grapes with something like natural leaves and twining branches. To make grapes growing on that emblematical tree, and a grape-gatherer with eagle head and long wings, is too great a stretch for conventionality or fancy, even if Mr. Layard's very satisfactory explanations had never been given. The cone is undoubtedly a sacred emblem. In Babylonia I have seen walls built of them, and others bearing long inscriptions. One may be seen in the British Museum, contributed by Mr. Loftus. It was also represented on the Assyrian sculptures in precisely the same manner. (See the engraving in No. 780 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, where the King is portrayed sacrificing before an altar.) The cone was likewise, I believe, a symbol amongst the ancient Egyptians. As to the tree which your correspondent would twist into a grape-vine, the facts of the emblematical figures by its sides, its want of all natural form, and the Eastern traditions respecting it so thoroughly confirm Mr. Layard in his opinion of its sacred character, that I can only add, if it were not so intended by those old Assyrians 'tought to have been.—WILLIAM BOUTCHER.

PICTURE OF KITTY FISHER.—I can inform the writer who signs himself "Edina," that the original picture of Kitty Fisher in the suggestive character of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," is now at Saltram, the seat of the descendant of the nobleman for whom the picture was painted.—M.

There is a fine portrait of this fair celebrity in Colonel Wyndham's (the late Lord Egremont's) gallery at Petworth, although it is not that inquired for by your correspondent Edina, under the description of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl." There were several engravings published of Kitty Fisher in "Suggestive Characters," two of which, presents from a deceased nobleman (an intimate associate of George IV.), are now in .ac hand of a friend of mine.—ALFRED JOHN DUNKIN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HORSEHAIR.—It is much to be regretted that correspondents will not take the trouble to examine ordinary books of reference for themselves, before writing to us. The idea of any one "suggesting" "horsehair" as an explanation of helter-skelter! Why this is one among three attempted solutions of the expression in Johnson's dictionary, a work which every student should be acquainted with. The verb to coil does not derive from the animal, but from coward, which comes through the French from the Italian *codardo*. Codardo is derived from *coda*, a tail; a coward being a man who lies behind in battle, or who turns his back upon an enemy. In heraldry a lion coiled is a lion with his tail between his legs.  
W. O. HARR.—What authority have you for "The Danbury story of a Cock and a Bull"?  
RECEIVED.—ΣΥΛΛΑΓΗ, Josephus, Omega, E. S., Filmonston; M. P., O. T. M., Curious, De Wykes, Ditton; A. Subscriptor ad initio; J. H. J., Frederick P. Helton, Artois, E. Jamison, W. Lewick, H. H. C. H. Masley Hall, J. W. Moore, J. W., Bristol, C. M. Howard, Mervida.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

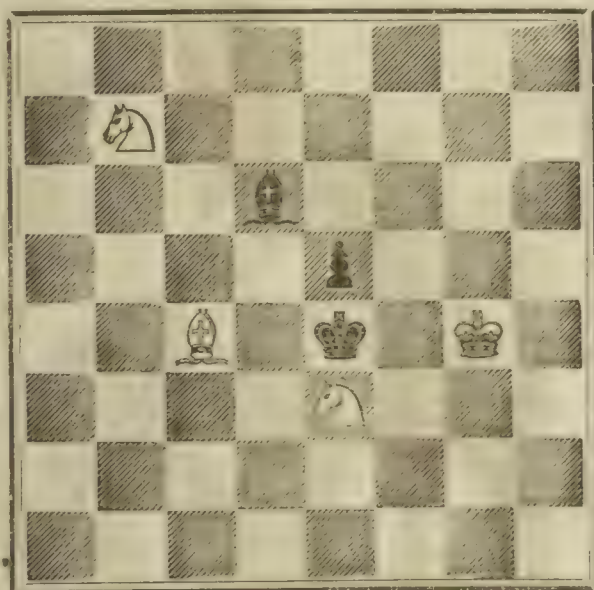
C. L., North Carolina.—It shall have a look among the Enigmas.  
J. H. F.—Clever, but too obvious.  
G. T., Brighton.—Study the matchless stratagems of Bolton, D'Orville, Ecole del Rio, &c., for six months, and you will see the utter deficiency of your present attempts.  
E. T. B., Dublin.—The first and second moves may be transposed, and by the transposition all the variations are avoided.  
DELTA.—Many thanks for Games and Chess news from Auld Reekie. The numbers required shall be dispatched.  
KILLDEER.—The solution of the great Indian Problem we have given more than once. The key-move is—1. B to Q 5 sq.  
S. H., Wells-street.—It shall be examined.  
CHURCH, RUBIS.—Your End-game No. 1 has a flaw. How will White mate if Black at the third move play—3. B takes K Kt?  
M. P., Edinburgh.—The best plan is to write the initials of the pieces on their respective squares; but pray do not attempt to compose problems of your own until you can better appreciate those of others. The idea of effecting checkmate in two moves in that game of J. B.'s (No. 365) is superlatively rich.  
E. B. C., Hoboken, is cordially thanked for his acceptable budget. The problems are excellent, and the fragments of Chess news from the other side the Atlantic full of interest and novelty.  
ENQUIRE.—Postal communication with Russia will, no doubt, be resumed immediately, and when it has been we shall be enabled to afford you the information requested.  
A. SUBSCRIBER.—The exact time for the meeting of the Provincial Chess Association is yet determined on. It will probably be in September or October.  
R. F. D., Lisbon.—Mr. Meyer's emendation of Problem 631 shall be examined.  
W. PINFOLD.—Problem No. 635 is one of the clearest three-move stratagems we have published for many a day, and evidently quite beyond your fathom.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 635, by A. P. W., D. D., Philo-Chess, Ernest, Edipus, Derevon, D. G. Beiddan, W. H. Moss, W. T. B., M. H. B., P. R. S., P. P., Surrogate, Philis, George W. Fiddulph, Omicron, D. T. W., B. A., A. German, Miles, Clericus, Andrew N., Delta, not correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 637, by Derevon, Merton, Andrew, Persens, T. M. G., F. L. S., 926. A Sailer, John De Rixton, Fred. T., Derby, Sirel, T. Simpson, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derevon, John de Rixton, Johannes, D. W., Peter Simple, G. T. W., S. M., F. R. S., F. R., of Norwich, E. S. Hartlip, Diggor, Delta, Miles, B. A., Oxford, B. H. M., Little Dorrit, Sigma, R. T., A. German, Philip, Moxon, Clericus, B. T. S., Octogenarian, B. Bernard, A. Z., Proteus, F. W., Edipus, Lex, G. W., R. T., Southport, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 636. WHITE. 1. R to K 2nd. BLACK. R to Q R 2nd (best) (a). 2. Q to Q R 5th. R takes Q (best). 3. B takes Kt. Anything. 4. R to Kt, or R to K sq (according to Black's play)—Mate. (a) If Black play 1. R to K R 2nd (ch), White must take the R with his Bishop; and if Kt to Q B 6th, then Q takes Kt (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 638.

This difficult and instructive study is the composition of E. B. C., of Hoboken United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The two following very lively games were played not long since between Mr. C. H. STANLEY, the champion chess-player of America, and Mr. W. MONTGOMERY, of Augusta, in Georgia. The object was to test the validity of a variation of the Bishop's Gambit which the latter has introduced with some success to the notice of the New York Amateurs.

(King's Bishop Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes Q R	K Kt to K 2nd (d)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Q B takes K B P	P takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	14. Kt to K 5th	Q takes Q (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	15. R takes Q	B takes Kt
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a)	K B to K Kt 2nd	16. P takes B (dis ch)	B to Q 2nd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	17. B takes K B P	K to Q B sq
7. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	18. P to Q Kt 3rd (e)	K Kt to K B 4th
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. P to K 6th	B to Q B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	P takes P	20. K R to K R 3rd	Kt to K 6th (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	P to K 5th (l)	21. R takes Kt	P takes R
11. Q Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq	22. K to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 3rd
(c)		23. P to K 7th	

And Black won the game.

(a) The invention of this move in place of the more ancient one, K Kt to K B 3rd, has been ascribed erroneously to Mr. McDonnell. It was known and adopted before he was born. What a pity it is that some one capable of the task does not undertake the restoration! Chess-openings to their original discoverers. Such a chapter would form one of the most instructive additions to our Chess literature of which it is capable.

(b) It is usual now to play K to Q sq with the view of saving the Q B Pawn, and the Q Pawn—a move brought into vogue, if not invented, by Le Bourdon. Mr. Montgomery, however, instead of moving the King, in answer to the King's move, answered "that by giving up the Queen's Pawn—which is a sort of play," we quote from the New York Illustrated Newspaper—"for the Queen's Rt, which does most mischief, and is an invaluable move in the Gambit, the attack is transferred to the second player, and is so formidable that the utmost misery is inflicted on the part of the first player in order to escape out of the 'chance'—with an equality of losses. Mr. M. charges, but with the best of each sides the game is thereby resolved upon an equal number of losses, and that the defence will have a Black Bishop, and a Knight against two Pawns. We have no wish to dissent from this, except that Mr. M. is entitled to for this suggestion. It is a young player, and not likely to be thoroughly up in old Chess lore. When he hit upon the variation he naturally made a name, and booked it as his own. Truth, however, compels us to say that his move is not new, and which is more to the purpose, is not good. It was practised long, long ago, and is considered because found to be utterly useless. If it had, he could always meet with an opponent competent enough to show him the loss of play he attempts to have thought necessary. There has been no time to be lost, and it will be seen that Black in both these games might have played in a way that would destroy all the theory Mr. M. is so industriously built up.

(c) Shows the real point of Mr. Montgomery's attack, and it is upon the assumption of this error that all Mr. Montgomery's conclusions depend. If, instead of taking the Pawn: once, Black had quietly moved his Queen to King's square, White would have found his game in a very short time quite indefensible.

(d) The best play is perhaps to take the Kt at this point; after which, it strikes us, Black must have the worst of the fight.

(e) Important, to render innocuous the threatened check with the Bishop.

ANOTHER GAME AT THE SAME OPENING.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

Make the first ten moves on each side as in the previous Game

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
11. Kt takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq	24. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. Kt takes Q R	P takes K Kt (a)	25. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K Kt sq
13. Q takes P	Q takes Q (ch)	26. K R to K Kt sq	R takes R
14. P takes Q	K B takes P	27. R takes R	K takes Kt
15. Q B takes	K Kt P takes B	28. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q K 7th
16. Q R to Q	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	29. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
17. P to	Q B to K 3rd	30. R to K R 8th	Kt takes P
18. B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	31. R takes K B P	Kt takes K B P
19. P takes B	B to Q 4th	32. R to K B 6th	Kt to K 4th
20. K to B 2nd	K Kt to K B 4th	33. R to K B 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)
21. P to K R 5th	K to Q B sq	34. K to K 6th	P to K B 6th
22. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 6th	35. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K B 7th (ch)
23. Q R to Q B sq	K to Q Kt sq		And wins (b).

(a) Decidedly better than the move made in the previous game.  
(b) Black has no redress. If he exchange his Rook for the Rook, and Pawn, White wins easily; and if he play the King, it is equally fatal. An examination of these games will show, we believe, that in this variation of the Bishop's Gambit, if the defending player at his 10th move play P to K 5th, instead of K to Q sq, the opponent should not capture the Q Bishop's Pawn, but should move his Queen to K sq; and that if the attacking player for his 11th move does take the Q Bishop's Pawn, then at his 12th move the defendant ought to capture the Kt with his King's Pawn.



## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE BRIDE."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 509.)

painting. Some good portraits are very well hung; but the majority are high up, some much too high.

When we contrast this year's Exhibition with the last we ask where is Mr. F. R. Lee, and where is young Mr. Leighton, the procession-painter? As we hurry from room to room we can see nothing from their hands. And yet they are contributors. Mr. Lee has forsaken the rich meadows and green, shady lanes of Devonshire, for Plymouth Breakwater and the coast of Cornwall. He has gone yachting, and has become a marine-painter. As for Mr. Leighton, his single contribution "The Triumph of Music," is anything but a triumph. Mr.

Leighton by the power of his art will never redeem the wife of Orpheus from Hades.

Among the contributions of foreigners to 'the Exhibition there are none so good as Ary Scheffer's portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens' (No. 62) and Mr. Winterhalter's portrait (123) of Lady Clementina Villiers. Here we have intellect and beauty. Scheffer has caught a characteristic likeness of the great novelist; he has caught him, it is true, in somewhat of an unusual mood with him, but he has seized the impression of his genius with a master's hand. Sir John Watson Gordon might have given a better flesh tone to the head, but he would hardly have given us a better portrait.

Pre-Raphaelitism is, if we may judge from the present Exhibition, in very rapid state of transition from over-painting in details to useful results. The great high priest of the school, Mr. Millais, has successfully thrown off all that required to be thrown off in the needless niggling up of very little matters, and, like a master in his art, has retained all that was valuable in the school of his own creation. Mr. Holman Hunt is following in the paths of Mr. Millais. Indeed, pre-Raphaelitism seems to have no other thick-and-thin throughout follower than the nameless painter of a picture also without a name. We refer to a picture in the Middle Room (No. 413), a mediæval duel (if we understand it rightly) painted by, we are told, a Mr. Burton. With all its excess of pre-Raphaelitism, this is the





"THE ARREST OF JOHN BROWN, OF ASHFORD, A LOLLARD, AND ONE OF THE FIRST MARTYRS IN THE EARLY PART OF HENRY VIII'S REIGN."—BY A. JOHNSTON.—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION







ART REFORM.—No. V.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ITS MEASURES AND DESIDERATA.

WE now proceed to the Flemish and Dutch schools, which occupy so large a place in every general collection.

We have already indicated that strength of feeling is inseparably associated with that high sense of the beautiful, which is characteristic of the synthetic ideal South, and that a patient observation of nature and great mastery in the technical qualities characterise the analytic realist North. Into what confusion even accomplished critics fall if they ignore those broad lines of demarcation traced by the laws of a physiology still occult, and awaiting their scientific Columbus! The Bayles and the Balzacs told us that Scott, the most essentially realist and northern genius of modern times, did not know the heart of womanhood, forgetting that it was the woman of the South he did not know, and who would have been altogether out of place in his Scottish portrait gallery. Without a perception of the connection of the arts all criticism is unsound and hollow; witness the book-learned critic who told us that this was a mechanical and not a dynamical age, and that there was no Mozart now living. Would posterity ever believe that a philosopher had written this complaint of dynamic deficiency in 1829—the year of “William Tell,” just after the production of “Norma,” “Sonnambula,” “Massaniello,” when “Robert the Devil,” was on the stocks, and Donizetti in the plenitude of his first fresh inspirations?

How few and far between are the artists gifted with this duplicate nature! A Raphael, who unites the highest spiritual beauty with the most masterly technical power; a Mozart, whose dreamy, melancholy strains so deliciously interrupt our admiring examination of the ingenious erudition of his instrumentation; and far above all the rest of humanity, a Shakespeare who unites the most subtle analysis with the most vivid sense of the beautiful. For the prime magnates of human thought and invention there are no limits or restrictions, such as those which segregate the common herd of humanity by nationalities and temperaments.

As regards painting, if the highest culture of spiritual beauty be with the Italians of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, forcible truth, with fine colour and chiaroscuro, lies with the Dutch. Hamburg Dennen is the lowest depth of mere mechanical imitation. The Flemish school is the medium between these two extremes. High as Memling, Matsys, and Mabuse stand in religious sentiment, they are far below the Francias, the Peruginos, and the Correggios of Italy; but they are the predecessors in many respects of the Dutch realists of the seventeenth century. Drapery, for instance, generalised in the South, becomes in their pictures a special imitation of fur or velvet; but, although Bruges and Antwerp were in commerce with Amsterdam was later, the religious sentiment is prominent in their works, not merely from Church patronage, but from the Walloon element giving a greater intensity to the feelings of Belgians, as contrasted with the more purely Saxon Holland and Zealand.

We begin, of course, with Van Eyck, that wonderful technical genius of the fifteenth century, of whom we have a very curious picture (No. 186) representing husband and wife of that remote period, and showing what material comfort existed in the Bruges of four centuries ago, when our own land was in a semi-barbarous condition. But where is the allegorical figure of Fidelity, if this really be the picture so celebrated in the time of Van Eyck; or is it a very clever copy by some of the seventeenth-century Dutchmen of the school of minute finish?

Memling (for we think the Memelino of the Italians is decisive against his name being Memling) if a less powerful technical genius than Van Eyck, was a man of higher art—in fact, a Northern edition of the tenderness and grace of the Italian pre-Raphaelites. We therefore regret that the Gallery has nothing of him or of Quintin Matsys. Even the celebrated picture of “Windsor” is one of *genre*, which gives no idea of his very high powers of pathetic expression. Mabuse, whose beautiful “Adoration of the Kings,” now at Castle Howard, has been so justly admired, is also without a representative. These three painters are of the highest class in Northern art; and, although we are neighbours of Flanders, it is not without regret that we find Munich and Berlin to have got the start of us in this respect, even in the most recent times. The only Flemish picture of this period (we mean contemporary with Raphael and Michael Angelo) is an unattractive picture of Lambert Lombard (No. 266), a considerable artist, it is true, but not in any way comparable to those we have named.

Rubens, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was no doubt the greatest Flemish artist; but we cannot arrive at him without being sensible of the great blanks of the Gallery. Of his immediate predecessors we have nothing at all. Francis Floris, Michael Coxie, Old Breughel, Paul Brill, that charming landscape painter who delighted the Italians, Otto Venius, the master of Rubens, and many others of that period, are without a single representative picture; in short, between Van Eyck and Rubens, the beginning and the culminating point of Flemish art, we have all but vacuity; in short, one of the most notable deficiencies of the Gallery. We do not wish to be unreasonable: Great Britain has half the business of the globe on her hands, and the culture of the beautiful is, after all, a secondary affair; but we certainly think that an uncongenial picture of Lambert Lombard, able man as he undoubtedly was, is too little for the period that intervened from Van Eyck and Van der Meire to Rubens.

Of Rubens, the greatest painter of the Northern schools, and one of the greatest technical masters who ever lived, in whose compositions bravura pervaded genuine conception as much as partial execution, we have many admirable pictures in this country, and scarce any finer than the “Peace and War,” presented by the Marquis of Stafford—a noble gift, and such as not many owners, even of fine galleries, would willingly part with. The “Chateau” is also one of the finest landscapes in the large free style of the master; but we could dispense with the others if it were possible to obtain one of his fine large gallery pictures such as one recollects at Munich or elsewhere.

There is only one specimen of Jordaens, which gives his excessive vulgarity of Flemish form, without any of that extraordinary power of colour for which this most ungraceful painter was distinguished.

Of Vandyke we certainly have a masterpiece in the so-called Gevartius. This is, perhaps, the finest half-length in existence, but it is really by Vandyke? Is there not here a power far beyond Vandyke's? It certainly has more resemblance to the fine portraits of Rubens. Of the vigorous Dutchmen, Frank Hals and Ferdinand Bol—the former the successful rival of Vandyke, and the latter the worthy pupil of Rembrandt—we have nothing whatever; which is the more to be regretted as they are both in the market, and portrait was within the proper sphere of such admirable naturalists as were the Dutch.

On the other hand we are rich in rare specimens of Rembrandt, showing in an eminent degree the masterly force of this original inventor in colour and chiaroscuro.

Of the Belgian eclectics of the later part of the seventeenth century—Spranger, Gaspardé, Crayer, &c.—whose remarkable works at Vienna, and Munich may remember, there are no pictures in the National Gallery, which we regret because their works are rare in private collections in this country. Well-known Flemish and Dutch specialities are also deficient. Snyder, the painter of a “Huntsman and Hound” on upland down or those localities where

Crashing the forest in his race

The mountain boar comes thundering on.

Wouvermans too, whose works are the mirror of the cavalier life of the United Provinces—the horse fair or cavalry charge, the clear morning air that invites fair dame or gallant to a joust or hawking party; Lingleboeh, Dutch in school if not in birth, with his Levantine Seals. all brilliant, glowing, and southern, with turbaned Turk and Christian galley-slave; or De Hooze with fierce sun-play and limpid shadows.

Then where in our Collection is a Hobbema, the prince of Dutch landscape? or Ruysdael, of the mountain and the flood? or the fairy-lands and enchanted distances of Berchem and Karel du Jardin? or Swanvelt, into whose soul the sun of Italy had entered?

Where is that large window opened on the Dutch citizen life of the seventeenth century, about which Heinrich Heine prattled so pleasantly—Myneer on busy Change, in decorous home, or in gleeful tavern? Where is Van der Heyden, with stagnant canal and busy merchant, whose neat dwelling has all its bricks accountable with the precision of the commercial statistician who lives inside? Then, for interiors, where is Terburg, or Metz, or Netscher, whose boudoirs speak of Indian wealth, with the finery of velvet and satin, the dresses and decorations of the Batavian bourgeois gentleman contemporary with Molibre; or Jan Steen, Ostade, and Brouwer, those painters of the fast and furious fun of the sot's paradise?

But let us not go from Dan to Beersheba and find all barren; the De Keyser (212)—a merchant in his counting-house—is a good specimen of this rare master, characteristic of a busy period, and of the source of the art-patronage of Holland in the seventeenth century. The “Lyon Vander Neer” is a fine and largely-treated piece of local nature worthy of the master who takes the first rank among the landscape-painters of the Hague Gallery. Our Dutch Claude, Cuyt, is glowing with splendour; and Maas, the comic paraphrase of Rembrandt, is perhaps to be seen in no collection to more advantage than in the National Gallery.

Our task draws to a conclusion; we will, therefore, be brief on the subject of the French school. The highest names are certainly Poussin, Claude, and Gaspar Dughet. In the bacchanalian manner of Poussin, what can be finer than 42 and 62? But in his dramatic manner we have nothing in Pall-mall so powerful as “The Triumph of David” at Dulwich. As for the Claudes and Dughets, the subject is exhausted by general knowledge and general admiration. We may ransack all the galleries of Europe without finding anything finer than the “Annunciation” of the former, or the “Abraham and Isaac” of the latter artist.

The Lebruns, Lesneurs, and Jouvenets of the age of Louis the XIV. were not certainly men of the highest rank, but have nevertheless taken a permanent place as remarkable during the period of decline, and there is therefore an opening for these names in the National Gallery of the future; and, led us add, for Watteau, that charming painter, so long a drug in the market, and shoved into the lumber-rooms of the picture-dealer, but now once more the gem of the boudoir. Such is fashion! And such, let us add in justice to Watteau, is the force of the nature to be found in his works, even travestied as it was in those Regency days of clipped yaws and flowing peruke.

Of Lancret, the fiesher Watteau, we have interesting specimens in 101-4, but no Boucher. We certainly do not propose as a model the artist who was so cruelly mauled in the criticisms of Diderot; but it is curious to know what were those productions that gained him, in the middle of the eighteenth century, such an extraordinary vogue. The philosophic historian cannot ignore Boucher. Poussin and Claude saw everything with the eyes of the seventeenth-century classicists. Watteau was a modish translation of Dutch *genre* to the gayer soil of the France of the Regency. Now Boucher is neither classic, nor Dutch, nor anything, but as genuine Louis Quinze, as cabinetmaker Buhl, or Sophie Arnould, or Marivaux, or P'Abbé Prevost, and therefore we vote for a Boucher, maugre Diderot and the philosophes. But, as a set off, to represent the uneasy *tiers état* then beginning to move, let us have by all means a more dramatic specimen of Greuze, the poet of domestic nature, in the most artificial and voluptuous age that history records.

But we have done. Another generation than ours must decide which of the truly eminent French painters of the nineteenth century is entitled to a place in the British National Gallery of the Future.

MRS. JASPER'S SAY ABOUT WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

If you ask me my opinion, Mrs. Dodd, I'll give it you, Ma'am; and I must say I think there never was a crueller, unjust, burning shame in this world. I should just like the honourable gentlemen as turn up their noses at “Women's Rights” to be in the place of two or three poor souls I know of, just for a week. I should just like one to be turned into Betsy Mown, now, in the court down there—her that goes out a charring, or washing, or anything she can lay her hand to, to keep her children in bread. She came of a decent family, did Betsy, and was as bright-faced, well-spoken a body when she was first married as you'd need to see. Well, Mown seemed a good fellow enough—he had regular employment at the gas-works, and they was very comfortable for a bit. But bless you, there's not many men as can keep on the right road for long together without turning off a one side. And he got in with some onsteady companions, and at first sometimes, and at last always, he took to going into the public-house of a night, instead of coming home after his day's work. He took to spending all his earnings that way, at last, and poor Betsy, with two helpless little children on her hands, had to look about and try to get an honest penny some way, to keep the pot boiling. Being a decent woman, and having her wits about her, she got employment, and was able by hard work to keep herself and the little ones fed and clothed, and made out a living quites well as that there honourable gentleman could have done with his two hands, it strikes me. But now, mark me, Mrs. Dodd, Mown comes home one night mad drunk, finds the money poor Betsy has set by for the rent, takes it, abuses her, swears at her, thumps her for having kept it from him, takes it away and goes and swallows it all before he's two hours older: and this happens week after week, regular. How would the honourable gentleman like that, I wonder? Would he sit down and comfort himself by thinking that the “sacred confidence between man and wife” wasn't broken, at all events? Would it be better than a roof over his head, and bread for himself and his children, to remember that the bond of union was kept perfect, and the natural relation of a woman to her husband wasn't interfered with? Bond of union, indeed! Fudge! It makes me downright savage, Ma'am, it does, to hear people talk in that sickening, palavering way about what they know no more the rights of than my baby. What's the use of a bond of union when it only allows a man to thrash his wife within an inch of her life? Do you mean to tell me that there's anything sacred in such a one-sided arrangement as this, that gives all the power to the strongest, and leaves the weak more helpless by law than by nature? Any how, does it come out in a sacred way when there's never a night but one or two wives in this here court close by, are beat and kicked by their brutes of husbands; and mind you, a'most always on account of this very matter of money? A man, if he's ever so dazed with drink, always seems to keep enough sense to know that he can claim whatever his wife has, when he's come to the end of his own belongings. It don't make a spendthrift more careful, depend on it, when he's got somebody else's earnings to fall back upon after he's squandered his own. When a man's bad, Mrs. Dodd, he don't stop at a little. His natural affections seem squashed right out of him, to begin with; and as for controlling him by anything short of sheer force, you might as well try and stop a express engine with a oyster-shell. He care for his children, not he! I wonder how many fathers there is in that court down there, who would do the duty of a parent to their children, if they was called upon—even of the moderate good ones, who are steady men, counted decent husbands and all that. But give a man drink, let him be a little worse than his neighbours, and his family may go to the dogs at once, for all he seems to care. In our rank of life, you see, people don't set much store on “appearances,” and though I happen to know some crying evils among higher classes than ourn, I know that the greatest misery of all the misery that is caused by this unjust state of things, falls upon the poor women: the charwomen, the laundresses, the sempstresses—the hard-working, broken-spirited set, you and I know too many of. Let us pray for them, I say. They get no help from man, that's clear. Oh, no! there's nothing to be done for them. They must see their children, if not starving, running wild like animals; they can do nothing. Now you know, most mothers have a sort of a wish to see their little ones brought up decently: it is part of a woman's nature like to have that kind of feeling. If they are bad themselves, even, they in general would like the children to be something better. But very few men care a pin about it one way or another. So you see, one side has the will and no power—the other side has all the power and no will.

I don't think it's fair for happy people to lay down the law without any thought for the lots of their fellow-creatures as is worse off. It's all very true what that there honourable gentleman said—oh! bless you, I've got it all by heart—“that in the holy estate of marriage there should be no question of separate interests, and the moment such a suggestion occurs, a great blow is struck at the sanctity and peace of married life.” But, oh! Sir, if you'll look about you a little in these here places—in the courts, and alleys, and small streets—you'll soon learn that the “great blow” you talk about isn't the first by a many, that comes to destroy the sanctity and peace you talk about. To hear these gentlemen go on, Mrs. Dodd, you'd think that such a thing as an unhappy marriage never was seen or heard of at all. Holiness, peace, perfect confidence, and all that there, is everything they know

about consubstantial matrimony. I'm sure it's very complimentary to their own wives—isn't it?

Now, for my part, the happier and comfortabler I am myself, the more it makes me feel for those poor souls as don't know what happiness or comfort means. Whose whole lives, Ma'am, and you know it as well as I do, go to spell wretchedness, misery, and suffering, and nothing else. And now I'll freely confess to you, Mrs. Dodd, that, so far as my own feelings goes, I would rather not that even the law of the land should consider me and Jasper as two people, with two “separate interests.” Bless me, I've my sentiments about sanctity and confidence and perfect union as well as my betters, though I don't in general call them by such fine names, perhaps. But lor! they may make as many Acts of Parliament as they like, and they won't make me and my John have any separate interests, or separate things of any kind whatsoever. Why, the only people that these amiable, innocent, honourable gentlemen know anything about are just the people that don't want no law at all. The law hasn't anything to do with them; it can't make nor meddle with their affairs. Jasper and me don't want no Acts of Parliament to tell us that we're one, and ain't got no interests apart from one another; and if, as I said before, they was to go and make an Act reckoning us as two, it wouldn't make no manner of difference to us, or such as us. Any more, Mrs. Dodd, than the present law which says to the poor creetur half starved, and beat black and blue by her husband, “You are man and wife—the law recognises the sacredness of the union”—can make that there union sacred, though it screams itself hoarse with a saying of it. It strikes me, Ma'am, that there's a something higher and stronger than Acts of Parliament—something which makes the real things of life, while the law, and all that, keeps up the show. And it strikes me, too, that a honest, wholesome bit of reality is worth all the shams that was ever made and framed and glazed and bowed down before by the honourable gentlemen as helped to make them.

All I say is this, there's something wrong, and has been wrong, for this many a long year; and its people's dooty when they're shown a wrong, to try and set it right. Even the honourable gentlemen, as make a mock at the whole matter, admit that there is a wrong. But how are we to alter it, says they, without making more wrong. Oh, gammon! Don't tell me. There never was a wrong yet, Mrs. Dodd, that there wasn't a way to right it, somewhere or another. There's a scrubbing-brush for every floor, if so be you only look for it. There's soap and soda enough in the world to clear away all the dirt, trust me. I'll tell you what, it's a little elbow-grease that's wanting, mostly, when people talk about “it can't be made bright.” Now in this here case, where, goodness knows, we want a good deal of cleaning and polishing, I don't mean to lay down the law as to what is the best way, and what isn't. But let them, these lords of the creation, set their shrewd heads to work to find it out. Let them go about it with a will—and try, honest and impartial, to scrub out the stains and disgraces of past and gone years, and to make the present time, and what is to come, clean and tidy. Don't let 'em be content with shrugging their shoulders and laughing at the notion of “women's rights,” or else make faces, and talk about “strong-minded women” and all that. Mrs. Dodd, I hope Englishwomen are not to be frightened by such a bogie as that name seems to be. What does it mean now, when one comes to look into it? I've knowed two or three specimens of what were called “strong-minded” ladies when I was at service, but I'm free to confess, though they was very learned ladies, and thought a deal on for their cleverness and all the rest of it, I consider they was stronger in the head than anywhere else. Lor, when one of them had her husband fall ill, she didn't know how to nurse him no more than if he'd been a elephant, for all her cleverness; and, though she prided herself on not “being troubled with nerves or fine feelings,” she was just no more good in a sick room than the learned pig! Now you know it seems natural like, for a woman to be more gentle, more giving up, more quieter, and all that, than a man. But, deary me! it appears to me that it just takes a strong mind to be so; and I've always found that the weakest and silliest women were just those who insisted the most upon their “dues” and their “claims,” and their this, that, and the other, and were obstinate in their own opinions, and thought the most about themselves altogether.

Now, don't it look like as if men reproach us women with being strong-minded only whenever it happens that our strength of mind gets troublesome to themselves? A man don't object to a woman's being able to nurse the sick—to face danger, fatigue, and trials that many a man hisself would shrink from. He don't reproach a woman because she can endure more in lots of ways, than he can;—can sacrifice herself more easier, has more patience, and isn't half so selfish. But are all these qualities weak-minded, I should like to know? They're not masculine qualities, I'm sorry to say, whatever they may be. No, Ma'am, since the world began, men have always had one thing about their characters that seems to come special natural to 'em, and that there is—taking care of themselves. I don't mean to say that, take 'em one by one, you wouldn't find many a man a hundred times less selfish than many a woman; but I say that with the common run of men Number One comes first, and they don't by no means take kindly to putting of it second. Now, denying of ourselves does come nat'ral like, to us women: we do take kindly to it, don't you see? At least, the most of us do. We're differently constituted from men. Our place in the world is different; our work, and our dooties, and our abilities aint the same in no respect. It's only reasonable that our virtues should differ like-wise. I don't go for to say that it's wrong, nor to say neither that our virtues are any bigger or better than theirs. I don't think it, Mrs. Dodd; therefore I don't say it. I've knowed two or three right-down good men in my time, and I don't think there's a many better things in this here world than a man can be,—if he gives his mind to it.

But I do say, Ma'am, that seeing “giving up” is a part and parcel of a female character (in a general way, mind! I own there's exceptions), and that it isn't of a man's,—I do say that it aint safe nor just nor right, that laws should be made, giving all the power to them as is best able by nature and by strength, too, to take care of themselves. If men was all angels, Mrs. Dodd, I say it would be safer that they shouldn't have all power given over into their hands; and it would be a deal better to give more to the women, if it was only that women might have more to give back again. But seeing that they aint angels, but very ering creatures for the most part, I say that it's a dangerous and a awful tuing to put so much into their power. People may talk as they like about women with power being like children a-playing with fire or with edged tools. Supposing they was, even—supposing that all women is just so many children, I'll tell you, Mrs. Dodd, that though children may burn themselves or cut themselves sometimes, they don't do a millionth part of the mischief that a bad man can do, and has done over and over again, with his edged tools. So I say, and out some plan to help the helpless and defend the weak. It's late in the day for a Christian country to be only just thinking about it; but now they've begun they're better off than when they shut their eyes to the shame and the misery that was a going on. And let the honourable gentlemen scoff as they like. It won't hurt us, in the long run, I'll warrant—and I'll traps they'll know better some o' these days—poor dears!

And so, Mrs. Dodd, I've had my say.

THE CIRCASSIAN DEPUTATION.—When the Circassians, on receiving the news of the conclusion of peace, learned that nothing had been stipulated for them, and that nothing was changed in their condition, they displayed a good deal of agitation, and four or five thousand of them assembled at Anapa. There a deliberation took place between 300 or 400 of the chiefs of the principal families, and it was decided that representations should be addressed to Turkey and to the Western Powers. An address was drawn up in Arabic, to be presented to the Sultan, to the Emperor Napoleon, and to the Queen of England; and it was decided that it should be sent off by a deputation of twelve Circassians. The address says that from the beginning of the war up to the present time not a single Russian had appeared on the Circassian territory, and that during the whole of that time the Circassians had preserved order, and had administered their affairs in their own way; that things had not gone on the worse for that, and that having enjoyed absolute independence they intended to do all in their power to preserve it; that consequently they would incessantly combat the Russians, and that they asked Turkey and the Western Powers to support them. Some of the members of the Assembly of Anapa declared that if Turkey and Europe were to abandon them they would go to St. Petersburg to give in their submission; but that is more a measure than anything else, for they say that, if Circassia were to be annexed to Russia, Turkey would have no frontiers in that part of the empire, and would have to fear the greatest dangers; and Sefer Pacha, a Circassian chief, who possesses great influence amongst his countrymen, declares that for his part if Circassia was abandoned to her own resources he will make a war of partisans, and that death alone shall make him and his countrymen lay down their arms. A number of Circassians have already arrived in Constantinople to endeavour to excite sympathy for their cause.—Letter from Constantinople.





THE NAVAL REVIEW:—PROMENADE ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.—SKETCHED BY S. READ.

## THE NAVAL REVIEW.

## PROMENADE ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.

On the morning of the review Southsea Common presented the animated scene which our Artist has sketched in the accompanying Illustration. The myriads of human beings who poured on to the beach from every point and outlet were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeneous commixture of character was not the least remarkable feature of the whole affair. Gradually the walls, ramparts, ravelins, mounds, housetops, and even church steeples, entered into bold competition with the water in exhibiting their venturous masses. The scene from Southsea beach was magnificent. A violet sky, pure and unclouded as that of Italy—a rippling, dimpling, flashing, sparkling sea—a green elastic sward of the freshest verdure—dazzling uniforms and many-coloured costumes, brilliant equipages, music, flags, laurel leaves, happy human faces, and “ladies’ laughter

ringing through the air,” were the accessories—a scene as gay, brilliant, and animated as any that, with much experience of popular spectacles we remember to have ever witnessed. Nor should we omit to enumerate among the sources of enjoyment the aromatic sea-breeze, that *vif et acre parfum de la mer* of which Alexandre Dumas descants so eloquently, and which is so delightfully exhilarating to those whose fate it is to be pent up in cities. Thousands of people sauntered over the sands, or lay on the shingle of the beach, watching through telescopes and opera-glasses the movements of the fleet. This multitude extended from Fort Monckton on the west to Southsea Castle on the east, a distance of three miles; and must have comprised something like 100,000 persons. The *coup d’œil* in the foreground was everything brilliant and delightful that fancy could imagine. The sea flashed and sparkled in the morning sun, and over its waters glided every variety of craft, from the leviathan three-decker of one hundred and thirty guns and twelve hundred men, to the little river steamer that,

by some speculative freak, found itself on the joyous bosom of the Solent. It was interesting to observe the contrast of the picture—to compare the yachts with the frigates, and to watch the tiny craft as they picked their way daintily among the mighty ships of war.

The shipping was everywhere decked in the gayest colours, and upon every breeze came the strains of martial music—the commingled melodies of France and England.

## THE QUEEN’S YACHT LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

Shortly after twelve o’clock her Majesty’s yacht left Clarence-yard, and as she passed outside the first ship of the line, to return down the centre of the double line of ships of war and gun-boats, the *Duke of Wellington* opened the Royal salute: it was rapidly taken up by the other vessels with grand effect; it was one of the finest moments of the review. As the Queen’s yacht passed, all the ships manned

their yards. The yacht returned through the line to near the Warner Light; and there was a pause in the proceedings of some length, which the experienced devoted to refreshment. The rest of the programme of the day was pretty closely adhered to.

Between two and three o’clock the gun-boats steamed down the line, and passed up it again on the outside. Soon after three the Royal yacht was seen standing towards the *Rodney* and *London*, anchored to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light as pivot-ships; she was followed by the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Royal George*, the leading ships of the line; the rest following in their order of anchorage. They passed between the pivot-ships, doubling back outside them, and returned in the same order to their former stations. No canvas was spread, which rather detracted from the beauty of the scene; but the immense screw men-of-war glided easily and silently along, apparently without aid or effort, and the manœuvre was perfectly formed.





THE NAVAL REVIEW:—THE QUEEN'S YACHT LEAVING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.



## LITERATURE.

FALCONRY. By FRANCIS HENRY SOLVIN and WILLIAM BRODRICK. Van Voorst.

We have here, magnificently illustrated and enthusiastically written, a book which will be equally well placed on the library shelves of a naturalist and sportsman or the gay table of a beauty's boudoir. But the enthusiasm of the author and the skill of the artist will do little more than preserve the memory of a sport which, in this country, is as much a thing of the past as the crossbow, the longbow, the buckler-and-sword play—the rapier that our grandfathers wore and used—the hair-powder that Pitt's tax drove out of fashion—the flambeau and sedan-chairs, that have given way to broughams and street gas-lamps. While fox-hunting flourishes, and greyhounds and horses are bred in numbers and perfection, undreamed of by the Jacobite squire of Squire Western's day, these modern changes or improvements have combined to destroy the calling of the falconer—inclures, double-barrelled percussions, and the universal habit of reading. The last, by destroying leisure, has been the most fatal to the idle hours, without which hawking is a most costly amusement. We do not think that the spread of inclures and arable culture has much to do with the decline of hawking. If hedges have been grown, forests have been cleared away, and in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Surrey, and many other counties, there holds heaths, open hills, and plains, where a good horseman could ride at speed with his eyes on his birds: light fences, or loose stone walls, would only add zest to the sport. Of course the gun has completely superseded hawking as a help to the mere foot-hunter; because a gun requires on foot no care when put in a corner; a pointer can be begged, borrowed, or stolen, and fed anywhere, or any how, and yet still retain attachment and obedience to his master.

In the picturesque and uncomfortable days when falconry flourished, gentlemen of all degrees and especially country gentlemen of small estate, expended many a weary hour in feeding, training, and playing with their hawks. This was a perpetual resource on long evenings and rainy days, which is now replaced by active affairs—penny-post correspondence, and even with the dullest yeoman, the newspaper. Horses and hounds may be left to grooms or farm-servants, and yet serve our amusement when required, but a hawk must be daily fed and constantly handled by his master if he is to be used without the assistance of a professional falconer at an expense which few of moderate fortune would be inclined to incur, considering that for the same income a nice little hunting-stud could be maintained. Many noblemen and gentlemen have attempted to revive falconry, but without permanent success. Mr. Bishop, of Broad-street, took a good deal of pains to get up a hawking-club like that which meets annually near Loo, in Holland; but after considerable expense the attempt failed, and he assisted William Barr, one of the last of the professional falconers to emigrate to Australia.

In that country, perhaps, with Barr's assistance, falconry may be revived. The open plains of the interior grazing districts are well suited for galloping; the squatters are bold horsemen, have plenty of leisure, and are not troubled with too many books or newspapers; while quails, pigeons, parrots, and waterfowl abound. We remember suggesting this sport for the weary stockmaster some years ago, when noting the interesting chapters on falconry in Knox's "Game Birds," little thinking that the descendant of a long line of falconers would be obliged to carry his aristocratic talents to the Australian bush.

With the exception of the authors of the work under our notice the only falconer we can hear of is Mr. John Pells—no relation to Pell of the "Bones," or of the Ring—who receives a sort of annual retaining fee from the Hereditary Grand Falconer, the young Duke of St. Albans, and keeps a case or two of hawks at Hawk's Mount, near Brande, in Suffolk. But there may be, in different open districts of England and Scotland, gentlemen who hawk a little for their own amusement, without inviting the attention of the public.

Meers, Solvin and Brodrick begin at the nest, and give every detail for the rearing or catching, as well as the management and training, of both long and short winged hawks, with illustrations of all the birds used in England, and of all the useful accoutrements and implements.

It seems that about the close of the 15th century Lord Orford, the uncle of Horace Walpole and Colonel Thornton, endeavoured to revive hawking. With this view they engaged a number of Dutch falconers from the village of Valkenswaard. Among these was John Pells, the father of the present John Pells, who had studied the art in the establishment of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the greatest falconer upon the Continent—the man who sold his subjects for soldiers.

Scotland owes nothing to Dutch art, but had, until recently, its own race of native falconers. The Henings of Barochan tower, Renfrewshire, have a hawkhood set with jewels, which Peter Hening received from James IV. of Scotland, for beating the King's falcon with his tiercel. The grandfather of the present representative of the family was a celebrated falconer; the father kept the Renfrewshire subscription hawks, until his death, in 1819; and the present possessor kept hawks in India.

In 1840 Colonel Benham, whose hawking feats are described by Mr. Knox in his "Game Birds," took the moors of Shatocannan, in Ross-shire, which were formerly held by Lord O'Neil for the same purpose.

With the exception of the hawking-club at Loo, the only other place on the Continent where hawking is known to be practised, is among a tribe of gipsies near Bucharest, in Wallachia, who pay a part tribute to the Porte in the shape of many thousand quails, which they take by means of sparrow-hawks. Hawking is also a national sport in Syria, Persia, and many parts of India. Since hawking has virtually ceased to be one of our national sports the hawk tribe are mercilessly exterminated by gamekeepers, not very wisely, as it is found on grouse moors that the peregrine falcon protects the eggs of game against the ravages of the royston and carrion crow. It has been noticed, too, that since the golden eagle has been slaughtered on every opportunity, the Alpine hare has increased to an extent most injurious to the hill farmer, and most annoying to the sportsman, whose dogs are continually pointing them instead of to grouse.

A regular hawking establishment consists of at least eight hawks, a falconer and assistant, one or two good horses, and three or four dogs; and will cost not less than £200 a year.

The hawks that may be obtained in this country are the peregrine, the merlin, the hobby, and the sparrow-hawk. The peregrine is docile, swift, courageous, and hardy in constitution. It was formerly plentiful, and made its nest on the most precipitous cliffs; but the persecution of the gun has rendered barren many a crag which formerly year after year produced a favourite eyrie. The peregrine is best taken from the nest when about to fly. When fully trained they are equal to striking down grouse, black game, partridges, woodcock, and snipe.

The merlin is a most beautiful miniature falcon, easily obtained on the northern moors, very tractable, and a most swift and active bird; but very delicate, and, even with the greatest care, seldom surviving a second season.

The strongest females will take pigeons; although, for this purpose, a cast (two) should be used at a time; but larks are the proper prey of merlins.

The hobby is even more swift than the merlin, and remarkably tractable, but less courageous. In six weeks from the time of being caught full grown the authors say "they would wait on the prey, return to the fist, and fly at any small bird." They are likely to be found in Leadenhall-market.

The sparrow-hawk is a bird of strong constitution, easily trained, and very bold. In 1851 Captain Verner, who had seen the sparrow-hawk used by the Sikhs in India, caught 150 birds in three months with a sparrow-hawk of his own training. In the same year, in August and part of September, Sir Charles Slingsby, of Yorkshire, took forty-seven small birds, including sparrows.

Those who have time on their hands, to whom air and exercise are essential, and the report of a gun no pleasure, we refer to Messrs. Solvin and Brodrick's beautiful book for full instructions how to train the greater and lesser hawks. Some wise reader whispers, perhaps, "What a waste of time!" To which we answer, "My dear Sir, how many young gentlemen are there of your acquaintance in rural and thinly-peopled districts who are never happy except in the open air; whose time for *atra cura* has not come?"

A PRINCE OF WALES LONG AGO: A Bardic Legend of the Twelfth Century, by Lady MARSHALL. London: Whittaker and Co. Prichard and Co., Chester.

This legend of North Wales is one of the most interesting contributions to Cambrian literature that has appeared since Mrs. Hemans shed the halo of poetry over the ancient story and primeval features of the Principality.

The Prince of Wales introduced to us by Lady Marshall is the same individual already well known to English literature by Southey's poem of "Madoc," but with far more vivacity and poetic fervour, and surrounded by incidents which to every son of Cambria must inspire all the gratifications of kindred race and local associations in a far higher degree

than Southey, does Lady Marshall put forth this now recognised claim on the part of her countrymen. The discovery of America some centuries before Columbus by Madoc, a Welsh prince, is almost realised in the enthusiasm and bardic energy with which it is illustrated in this work.

The season is approaching when tourists explore the still secluded recesses of North Wales; and it is a striking feature of this poem that it brings into the boldest relief that poetry can confer those scenes of nature which, in themselves attractive beyond most parts of the kingdom, can be so readily endowed by historic associations with that life and speech which it has ever been regarded by her children as a sacred duty to listen to and encourage. To tourists this poem would be the most charming of hand-books from Llangollen to Holyhead.

Lady Marshall received at the late Royal London Eisteddydd one of the chief Bardic prizes.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED: A BOOK FOR OLD AND YOUNG. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of "Curiosities of London." Bogue.

A LOVE of out-of-the-way reading, quaint illustration, and olden facts and fancies, are among the minor characteristics of the literary taste of the present day. Its indulgence brings to light a host of neglected treasures from the nooks and corners of old libraries, and the commonplace books of veteran readers, who compile by a process which has been humorously compared to that of passing their materials through a cullender. Swift has illustrated this kind of book-producing process in his odd couplet:—

When they have joined their pericranies,  
Out skips a book of miscellanies.

Of such materials and means is the staple of the little book, "Things Not Generally Known," including, we daresay, many oddments of information, and scraps of knowledge, which the young may never have learned, and the old, having learned, may have forgotten. Here is no affectation of being recondite, or riding Pyrrhus on the elephant; but the "Things" here explained are such as interest a very large class of inquirers; partaking somewhat of the character of such queries as are addressed pretty freely to the newspapers of the day. Although this little work contains but a small portion of the "things not generally known," it comprises some five hundred groups of instances, ranging from antiquarianism to science. In the various sections we find illustrated the often-asked questions—"Is the Sun Inhabited?" What is the Age of our Planet, and the Doom of our World? The Weight of the Earth; the Depth of the Sea; how Glass is Broken by Sounds; how the Music of the Spheres is produced; the Interpretation of the Great Book Opened; the Structure of the Cell of the Bee; the Secret of the Alchemists; the Divining Rod; the Child's Caul; Touching for the Evil; "Thirteen to Dinner;" Rainy Saints' Days; a long chapter on "the Mistletoe at Christmas;" High Church and Low Church; What are Pantheism and Latitudinarianism, Renaissance, and Pre-Raphaelitism? What mean Napoleon's Bees and Fillibusters, Brother Jonathan and "Excelsior?" In the "Money" department we find illustrated Domesday Prices, Queen Anne's Farthing, and the National Debt; and under "Language and Books" the reader may learn something of the style of Herodotus, and the diction of Chaucer; and the great value of Aristotle's History of Animals, which has been buried for above 2000 years, but is at the present day consulted for new discoveries!

With this glance at a few of the characteristics of the volume before us, and the recommendation of its being brimful of information and references for further research, we leave it to the public verdict.

TWENTY SPEECHES AND DISCOURSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, INCLUDING A LECTURE ON THE THEORY OF MEMORY. By the Rev. DANIEL CHAPMAN. London: Whittaker and Co.

The greater portion of this volume consists of speeches delivered at missionary and other meetings of the Wesleyan body, of which Mr. Chapman is a popular minister. As the style which is best adapted for the platform is frequently too diffuse for the reader, there is some difficulty in selecting a passage for quotation. The following description, however, of the vast agencies employed in promoting the great work of evangelisation may be taken as a fair specimen of Mr. Chapman's style of oratory:—

Exhaustless materials, personal and pecuniary, are provided for continuing the operation. Innumerable minds of every order are engaged,—from the minute, ingenious observer, who produces a truly magical effect by his simple, unostentatious relation of interesting anecdote, to the lofty philosophic genius that bears his audience on the eagle-pinions of his powerful intellect: that, with all the ease of thought, with all the rapidity of lightning, transports them through past and future eternity; from the centre of earth to the summit of heaven: and thence through all the wide universe of God; exhibiting its splendid machinery of matter and mind, its transcendent sublimity of nature, providence, and grace. Many of the most famous linguists of the age are employed in translating the Holy Scriptures into so many different languages and dialects of the babbling earth, as have never before been the honoured vehicles of evangelical truth. Thousands of swift Mercurian posts, by land and sea, are occupied in transmitting—multitudes of ingenious artisans employed in publishing, embellishing, and circulating the documentary intelligence of distant missionary operations. Immensely powerful machinery is constantly employing numerous, extensive establishments, in the preparation of such typographical and pictorial forms as may receive its momentary exertion of a permanent pressure, capable of being instantaneously repeated at pleasure for an indefinite length of time. Wealthy kings contribute their imperial patronage. Sage legislators concur in applauding and advocating the Christian philanthropy. Popular communities emulate the noble patronage by their boundless, consentaneous liberality. The most intelligent and respectable assemblies of the land, such as that which we have on this occasion the honour and felicity to address, pour, like the fertilising rivers of Nile and Euphrates, their annual torrents of munificence, which, forming by their union one vast reservoir of pecuniary resources—one vast ocean of human supplies—are, by innumerable secret or visible channels, distributed through the whole of the moral world; conveying in their bosom, and depositing in their progress, the seeds of evangelical truth; awakening in the barren desert the signs of spiritual vegetation; rendering the solitary wild an immense, orchestral plain of sweetest harmony: thus converting the moral wastes into a renovated Eden of flowery verdure, luxuriant foliage, exquisite, delicious exuberance, all-pervading odoriferous perfume.

HINTS ON VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE. By HENRY WEAVER, Architect and Estate Agent. Bath: J. Holloway and Son. London: H. Pope. J. Ridgway.

In publications bearing upon the principles and aesthetics of architecture, and the arts subsidiary to it, it is remarkable that, with few exceptions, the profoundest elucidations should have emanated from the amateur. Nor has the anomaly—contrasting as it does with the relative sources of theory and practice in other professions—been restricted to reasoning and research only, for, in it the pencil itself has played a very conspicuous part. Witness the singularly beautiful drawings of Mr. Ruskin, whose critics have ignorantly thought him a word-painter only; note also the masterly sketches of the Rev. Mr. Pettit; and, again, those of the Rev. Mr. Boutell and Mr. Windston. But although the professional architect would seem to have almost resigned in favour of the amateur, the office of the pen, he has rarely exhibited any great short-coming in respect to draughtsmanship. The last of these rare instances has been contributed by Mr. Henry Weaver, architect, &c.

It may be questioned whether there is not more emphasis than becoming modesty in the "Hints" which an Architect puts forth by publishing representations of structures designed by himself. To us the idea savours strongly of self-puffery, of that commercial spirit which induces the slop tailor to write upon his house, "Yes, this is the shop!" Fancy Leslie, Millais, or Leys publishing books of "Designs for Pictures"—imagine Foley putting forth a volume of "Suggestions for Statues." We do not believe that true art-feeling and such trade energy can coexist.

In the etched designs for churches published by Mr. Truett some three or four years since, the somewhat flippant quality of design which characterised the subjects was not unaccompanied with evidences of skill and taste in the getting up of the work; but Mr. Weaver has at once displayed the unique badness of a design, and hopeless impotence of delineation which must induce his best friends to hope that the "house-agency" portion of his business will straightway so prosperously increase as to henceforward absorb the whole of his attention.

In the preface to our author's "Hints" we are told that "among the structures rapidly springing up around us there are not a few the outlines of which are anything but in harmony with the surrounding scenery, which is often more or less disturbed in effect by ill-proportioned and inelegant buildings, almost, or altogether, destitute of that distinctive, sober character, so beautifully exemplified even in the most simple of the old religious edifices."

This, under the circumstances, is self-complacent enough; but, further on, in allusion to the utility of the publication, we are assured that "the author assumes no merit to himself," a remark which discovers such intelligence, that, before it, detailed criticism is disarmed.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

Part 6. POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME: a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England. By W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A.

The sixth part of this attractive work brings the subject to the period of James and Charles I., which it introduces by a general account of the state of music at the time. This deserves consideration, no less from many important circumstances in the history of the art in this country, now first brought to light, than from the unanswerable refutation of several errors which the carelessness or prejudice of former writers have forced upon popular credence. That Dr. Burney, more especially, is wrong on many particulars relating to the progress of music in England which he has advanced in his history is clearly proved, even by reference to the very authorities he adduced in support of his views. Mr. Chappell has also given abundant evidence to prove that the high musical character England held in comparison with other nations during the preceding reign was fully supported after the accession of the Stuart family to the throne. One interesting feature in the history of this era is the great advance made by instrumental music, and the high importance it then first assumed as a special and independent department of the art. Even the bass-viol was included among the musical instruments which a young lady was expected to play, besides the lute, and virginals (a kind of harpsichord), and to sing at sight.

Some amusing quotations are given to show the power and influence of balads, as also of the use of music at weddings and all festive occasions, or even at funerals; whilst the eminently social character of the age is favourably shown in Ben Jonson's admirable rules for the governance of the Apollo Club, which, originally written in Latin, are presented in English verse, as translated by one of his adopted poetical sons.

Amongst the most beautiful of the tunes now rescued from the oblivion into which the neglect of our national music had cast them are, first, the graceful air "Upon a summer's day," which is remarkable for its individuality of character and for its natural fluency. This is followed by "The Hunter in his Career," notable from the allusion to it of the piscatorial Izaak Walton, which is as hearty a specimen of manly joviality as ever was embodied in music; and although there are no passages in it for horns, nor is it in six-eight measure (the conventional specialties of music for the chase, as shown from Haydn's "Seasons," down to the last piece of descriptive music in a minor-theatre melodrama), it is a right good hunting song, and one as likely to draw one out of bed before daylight, and raise the spirits for the chase, as any that is extant. Then we have the exquisite melody, "Once I loved a maiden fair," which has as much the elements of popularity as the most popular song of the present day, and is, nevertheless, so entirely free from vulgarity as to give us a very favourable idea of the refinement of taste of our forefathers.

This is followed by "Peascod Time," which, with its singular quaint rhythm and graceful phraseology, is a truly charming picture of pastoral repose. To this succeeds "Lull me beyond thee," an air so beautifully plaintive and so full of expression, that it would do honour to any composer that ever wrote. The two tunes to the song of "Old Sir Simon the King" are both characteristic, but they are more interesting from the many associations with which Mr. Chappell's researches have invested them than from their intrinsic merit. "The Boatman" is as melodious as appropriate to the subject it illustrates; and, if ever again familiarly known, cannot but be sung at many a merry rowing match to mark the even measure of the oars, and give an irresistible impulse to those that pull them. "The Cobblers' Jig," with the spirited rhymes in honour of their patron saint, is a good specimen of rough jollity, and as convincing a proof of the prevalence of the familiar practice among mechanics of singing over their work, and thus making a pleasure of a toil, as anything brought forward in the whole work. The three versions of the tune of "Down in the North Country" afford opportunity for a very complete and curious account of the customs of "Merry Milk-maids," and especially of the use of music amongst them, not only for their own diversion, but as a charm to induce the cows to yield their milk. "Phillis on the new-made hay" is another delicious piece of pastoral prettiness. "Cherrily and merrily" is a graceful melody that flows very smoothly to a modification of George Herbert's beautiful little poem beginning "Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright," which Mr. Chappell has adapted to it. To conclude, "St. George for England" will ever be sung with a relish by any one who has read "Tom Jones," and has any regard for Squire Western's especial predilection, since this song was his peculiar favourite, wherein lies the proof that it retained its popularity for a hundred years after the date to which it is here traced. These tunes, as here presented to us with Mr. Macfarren's harmony, more than realise all that we have said of them; and we are sure that all who hear them will look forward with pleasure for the appearance of the following numbers.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D., Preston.—After James II. had left Ireland his adherents in Limerick struck coins of copper and brass with the name *Hibernia* upon them, and they were designated *Hibernians*. We suppose yours to be one of this class. The wax impression is of a third brass coin of Lallianus, A.D. 260.

ONE OF MR. COOPER'S PATRONS, Clifton.—We cannot enter into the Philharmonic Society question.

AN IRISH SUBSCRIBER should show his cabinet paintings to a picture-dealer.

T. W. H.—The prospects are first rate.

UMBRA, Dublin.—We prefer the plural verb.

H. P., Jamaica, and a CORRESPONDENT, Tobago, are thanked for the Sketches with which they have favoured us; but which we have not space to engrave.

A CONSTANT READER, who wishes to obtain the best information on treating and feeding horses, should procure "Nimrod on the Condition of Hunters," new edition, by Cecil; and "Table Talk and Stable Talk," by Harry Hicover; also this experienced author's "Treatise on the Proper Condition for all Horses."

A LADY is not liable for the tax upon the weekly servant.

G. M., Malta, is thanked: the sketches are unavailable.

PLATO.—We cannot advise you.

K. F., Sheffield, and H. T., Lyme Regis, are thanked.

R. C. W. is thanked for his obliging offer; but we fear the sketches do not possess instant interest.

J. T.—We regret that we have not space for your spirited sketch of the *Dauntless* in the ice. It has been sent as directed.

C. R. F.—Madame Viardot's voice is a contralto.

SELM.—The Portrait Sketch in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is from an accredited Sketch.

J. A. D.—The King of Prussia has six sisters-in-law. Which is meant?

J. E.—The tax is incurred for bearing a crest and motto in a garter, or indeed for bearing any armorial ensign whatsoever.

MCGREGOR.—Your gold coins are worth nothing above their intrinsic value.

MALDON, J. O. F., a French jetton of the sixteenth century.

HABITANS.—By Canon 76 no man admitted a deacon or minister shall voluntarily relinquish the same, nor afterwards use himself in the course of his life as a layman. A clergyman of the Church of England, therefore, succeeding and becoming one of the Roman Catholic laity would still, it seems, be a holy orders, so as to be disabled from becoming an M.P., or acting in any function forbidden to the clergy.

H. J., Bangor, is thanked: Godfrey de Bouillon's celebrated tree at Buyukdere has already been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

J. T., Derby, is thanked.

IOTA, and G. H. B.—We have not room for the proposed Illustration.

C. R., is thanked; but we have not room for the outline of the Iceberg.

SEMI-DOCTUS.—We cannot spare the space.

ALEPH, Tralee.—Received.

H. B. A. will find it difficult to obtain the appointment he desires: the interest of a Member of Parliament may serve him.

W. S. E., Stowey, will, perhaps, favour us with his full name.

PITT, Cambridge.—In the last No. of the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association" a very full account is presented of the Arms of Eton College, the original Latin grant of Henry VI. being given. The arms of Westminster School are, we believe, also there described.

ENQUIRER.—The *Atropa Belladonna* (Deadly Nightshade, or *Draie*) and the *Atropa Mandragora* (or *Mandrake*) are both species of the same genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order of Solanace. They are poisonous; and the latter (the *Mandrake*) is believed to be the *duadim* of the Hebrews, the plant so coveted by Rachel in Scripture. Sir Thomas Browne has a chapter "Of the Mandrakes of Leik" (*Vulgar and Common Errors*, book vii., chap. vii. Works edited by Wilkin, vol. iii.). The *Mandrake* is named from the German *mandragan*, resembling man—its forked root being like the lower half of the human figure; and, if the plant be pulled when the fruit is ripe, one of the berries may be supposed to represent the head, and thus complete the figure.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBER.—The family of Horton, of Chadderton, Lancashire, bears for Arms: Gu., a lion rampant ar., charged on the breast with a bear's head couped az., a bordure engrailed of the second. Crest: A red rose seeded and barred ppr., surrounded with two laurel branches. Vert. Motto: Pro rege et lege. The Hortons of Derbyshire and Cheshire bear: Sa., a stag's head cabossed, ar., attired or. Motto: Quod vult valde vult. There are also various other families of Horton with different coats of arms, more or less resembling the preceding.

A SUBSCRIBER, Halifax; O. P. Q., a Subscriber, Nantwich; S. P., Miln-end; Song, by J. D., Birmingham; NEW ZEALAND SEERS.—We have not room.

DECLINED.—Senex, G. G., Emille, Ramsay, A Correspondent, Ashurst, G. C. S.; W. F.; J. F.; Q. C., Cork; W. A. and J. R. H., Toronto.



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